The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for Inserting a Domestic Occurrence is As One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MAGGS—May 13th, at Shikapore, the wife of Sub-Conductor Chas. Maggs, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

DEATH.

COGHLAN—May 6th, at Delhi, Captain Edward Coghlan, H.M.'s 60th L. I., second son of Major General Sir W. M. Coghlan, K.C.S.

BENGAL.

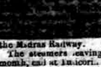
Births.

BOULNOIS—May 5th, Lahore, Mrs Gisacles Boulnois, of a son.

BROWNE—May 8th, at Kishanghur, the Lady Ulick Browne, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Gwadur, Jask, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

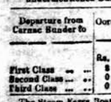
Leave Bombay ..... 3rd & 17th | Leave Bussorah ....10th & 2nd
" Muscat..... 8th & 22nd | " Bushire.....22nd & 6th
" Jask .....11th & 25th | " Lingah.....25th & 9th
" Gwadur .....12th & 26th | " Jask .....26th & 10th
" Bushire.....26th & 10th | " Muscat .....9th & 24th
Arrive Bussorah ....28th & 12th | Arrive Bombay.....2nd & 16th.

The Steamer "MARSABA," 650 tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. Ayton, will be despatched, as above, on 17th May.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer bound from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers with mails, passengers, and cargo as above twice a month to Karachee, touching at Mandvie, Beyder Mangalore, Cochin, Cannanore, Calicut, Tellicherry, Mangalore, Coondapoor, Carwar, Goa, Vingorla, Malwan, Beypore, Cochin, Colombo, Tuticorin, Aramboo, Negapatam, Porto Novo, Cuddalore, Pondicherry, Madras, Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Coringa, Yanaon, Masulipatam, Gopalpore, Calingapatam, Pallore, Ganjam, Manikpatam, Chandbally, Calcutta, Akyab, Moulmein, Rangoon, Penang, Malacca, Singapore, Tringanee, Kelantan, Pahang, Borneo, Sarawak, Labuan, Sooloo, Manilla, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Hiogo, Osaka, Simoda, Hakodadi, and Yokohama.

Leave Bombay	1 and 15	Leave Calcutta	1 and 15
" Mangalore	3 " 18	" Bombay	3 " 18
" Karachi	5 " 19	" Vizagapatam	6 " 21
" Trincomalee	8 " 22	" Cocanada	8 " 23
" Colombo	9 " 23	" Coringa	9 " 24
" Tuticorin	10 " 24	" Yanaon	10 " 25
" Aramboo	11 " 25	" Gopalpore	11 " 26
" Negapatam	11 " 25	" Calingapatam	11 " 26
" Porto Novo	12 " 26	" Pallore	12 " 27
" Cuddalore	13 " 27	" Ganjam	13 " 28
" Pondicherry	13 " 27	" Manikpatam	14 " 29
" Madras	14 " 28	" Chandbally	15 " 30
" Vizagapatam	17 " 31	" Calcutta	17 " 31
" Cocanada	18 " 1st	" Akyab	20 " 3rd
" Coringa	19 " 2nd	" Moulmein	21 " 4th
" Yanaon	20 " 3rd	" Rangoon	22 " 5th
" Masulipatam	20 " 3rd	" Penang	26 " 9th
" Gopalpore	21 " 4th	" Malacca	27 " 10th
" Calingapatam	21 " 4th	" Singapore	28 " 11th
" Pallore	22 " 5th	" Tringanee	1st " 14th
" Ganjam	23 " 6th	" Kelantan	2nd " 15th
" Manikpatam	24 " 7th	" Pahang	3rd " 16th
" Chandbally	25 " 8th	" Borneo	4th " 17th
" Calcutta	28 " 11th	" Sarawak	5th " 18th
" Akyab	31st " 14th	" Labuan	6th " 19th
" Moulmein	1st " 15th	" Sooloo	7th " 20th
" Rangoon	2nd " 16th	" Manilla	8th " 21st
" Penang	6th " 20th	" Hong Kong	12th " 25th
" Malacca	7th " 21st	" Shanghai	16th " 29th
" Singapore	8th " 22nd	" Yokohama	20th " 3rd
" Tringanee	12th " 26th	" Nagasaki	22nd " 5th
" Kelantan	13th " 27th	" Hiogo	24th " 7th
" Pahang	14th " 28th	" Osaka	25th " 8th
" Borneo	15th " 29th	" Simoda	27th " 10th
" Sarawak	16th " 30th	" Hakodadi	28th " 11th
" Labuan	17th " 31st	" Yokohama	1st " 14th
" Sooloo	18th " 1st	" Nagasaki	5th " 18th
" Manilla	19th " 2nd	" Shanghai	7th " 20th
" Hong Kong	23rd " 6th	" Hong Kong	11th " 24th
" Shanghai	27th " 10th	" Manilla	15th " 28th
" Yokohama	31st " 14th	" Sooloo	16th " 29th
" Nagasaki	4th " 18th	" Labuan	17th " 30th
" Hiogo	6th " 20th	" Sarawak	18th " 31st
" Osaka	7th " 21st	" Borneo	19th " 1st
" Simoda	9th " 23rd	" Pahang	20th " 2nd
" Hakodadi	10th " 24th	" Kelantan	21st " 3rd
" Yokohama	13th " 27th	" Tringanee	22nd " 4th
" Nagasaki	17th " 31st	" Singapore	26th " 8th
" Shanghai	19th " 2nd	" Malacca	27th " 9th
" Hong Kong	23rd " 6th	" Penang	28th " 10th
" Manilla	27th " 10th	" Rangoon	1st " 14th
" Sooloo	28th " 11th	" Moulmein	2nd " 15th
" Labuan	29th " 12th	" Akyab	5th " 18th
" Sarawak	30th " 13th	" Calcutta	8th " 21st
" Borneo	31st " 14th	" Chandbally	11th " 24th
" Pahang	1st " 15th	" Manikpatam	12th " 25th
" Kelantan	2nd " 16th	" Ganjam	13th " 26th
" Tringanee	3rd " 17th	" Pallore	14th " 27th
" Singapore	7th " 21st	" Calingapatam	15th " 28th
" Malacca	8th " 22nd	" Gopalpore	15th " 28th
" Penang	9th " 23rd	" Yanaon	16th " 29th
" Rangoon	13th " 27th	" Masulipatam	17th " 30th
" Moulmein	14th " 28th	" Coringa	18th " 31st
" Akyab	17th " 31st	" Cocanada	19th " 1st
" Calcutta	20th " 3rd	" Vizagapatam	22nd " 4th
" Chandbally	23rd " 6th	" Pondicherry	25th " 7th
" Manikpatam	24th " 7th	" Cuddalore	25th " 7th
" Ganjam	25th " 8th	" Porto Novo	26th " 8th
" Pallore	26th " 9th	" Negapatam	27th " 9th
" Calingapatam	27th " 10th	" Aramboo	28th " 10th
" Gopalpore	27th " 10th	" Tuticorin	28th " 10th
" Yanaon	28th " 11th	" Trincomalee	29th " 11th
" Masulipatam	29th " 12th	" Colombo	30th " 12th
" Coringa	30th " 13th	" Karachi	3rd " 16th
" Cocanada	31st " 14th	" Bombay	5th " 18th
" Vizagapatam	3rd " 17th	" Mangalore	7th " 20th
" Pondicherry	6th " 20th	" Beyder	8th " 21st
" Cuddalore	6th " 20th	" Mandvie	9th " 22nd
" Porto Novo	7th " 21st	" Cannanore	10th " 23rd
" Negapatam	8th " 22nd	" Calicut	11th " 24th
" Aramboo	9th " 23rd	" Tellicherry	12th " 25th
" Tuticorin	9th " 23rd	" Mangalore	13th " 26th
" Trincomalee	10th " 24th	" Coondapoor	14th " 27th
" Colombo	11th " 25th	" Carwar	15th " 28th
" Karachi	16th " 30th	" Goa	16th " 29th
" Bombay	18th " 1st	" Vingorla	17th " 30th
" Mangalore	20th " 3rd	" Ratnagherry	18th " 31st
" Beyder	21st " 4th	" Bombay	20th " 2nd
" Mandvie	22nd " 5th	" Karachi	23rd " 5th
" Cannanore	23rd " 6th	" Colombo	28th " 10th
" Calicut	24th " 7th	" Trincomalee	29th " 11th
" Tellicherry	25th " 8th	" Tuticorin	30th " 12th
" Mangalore	26th " 9th	" Aramboo	30th " 12th
" Coondapoor	27th " 10th	" Negapatam	31st " 13th
" Carwar	28th " 11th	" Porto Novo	1st " 14th
" Goa	29th " 12th	" Cuddalore	2nd " 15th
" Vingorla	30th " 13th	" Pondicherry	2nd " 15th
" Ratnagherry	31st " 14th	" Madras	3rd " 16th
" Bombay	2nd " 16th	" Vizagapatam	6th " 19th

The Steamer "PENANG," 699 tons, and 120 H. P., commander W. McMillan, will be despatched as soon as her cargo is ready for the arrival of the next Aracan and Rangoon steamer.

N.B.—When the English Mail arrives between 12 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Karrachee steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers disembarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is sent off at 6 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging Cargo at the first available Steamer bound from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a month with mails, passengers, and cargo as under:—

Leave Bombay	1 and 15	Leave Calcutta	1 and 15
" Mangalore	3 " 18	" Bombay	3 " 18
" Karachi	5 " 19	" Vizagapatam	6 " 21
" Trincomalee	8 " 22	" Cocanada	8 " 23
" Colombo	9 " 23	" Coringa	9 " 24
" Tuticorin	10 " 24	" Yanaon	10 " 25
" Aramboo	11 " 25	" Gopalpore	11 " 26
" Negapatam	11 " 25	" Calingapatam	11 " 26
" Porto Novo	12 " 26	" Pallore	12 " 27
" Cuddalore	13 " 27	" Ganjam	13 " 28
" Pondicherry	13 " 27	" Manikpatam	14 " 29
" Madras	14 " 28	" Chandbally	15 " 30
" Vizagapatam	17 " 31	" Calcutta	17 " 31
" Cocanada	18 " 1st	" Akyab	20 " 3rd
" Coringa	19 " 2nd	" Moulmein	21 " 4th
" Yanaon	20 " 3rd	" Rangoon	22 " 5th
" Masulipatam	20 " 3rd	" Penang	26 " 9th
" Gopalpore	21 " 4th	" Malacca	27 " 10th
" Calingapatam	21 " 4th	" Singapore	28 " 11th
" Pallore	22 " 5th	" Tringanee	1st " 14th
" Ganjam	23 " 6th	" Kelantan	2nd " 15th
" Manikpatam	24 " 7th	" Pahang	3rd " 16th
" Chandbally	25 " 8th	" Borneo	4th " 17th
" Calcutta	28 " 11th	" Sarawak	5th " 18th
" Akyab	31st " 14th	" Labuan	6th " 19th
" Moulmein	1st " 15th	" Sooloo	7th " 20th
" Rangoon	2nd " 16th	" Manilla	8th " 21st
" Penang	6th " 20th	" Hong Kong	12th " 25th
" Malacca	7th " 21st	" Shanghai	16th " 29th
" Singapore	8th " 22nd	" Yokohama	20th " 3rd
" Tringanee	12th " 26th	" Nagasaki	22nd " 5th
" Kelantan	13th " 27th	" Hiogo	24th " 7th
" Pahang	14th " 28th	" Osaka	25th " 8th
" Borneo	15th " 29th	" Simoda	27th " 10th
" Sarawak	16th " 30th	" Hakodadi	28th " 11th
" Labuan	17th " 31st	" Yokohama	1st " 14th
" Sooloo	18th " 1st	" Nagasaki	5th " 18th
" Manilla	19th " 2nd	" Shanghai	7th " 20th
" Hong Kong	23rd " 6th	" Hong Kong	11th " 24th
" Shanghai	27th " 10th	" Manilla	15th " 28th
" Yokohama	31st " 14th	" Sooloo	16th " 29th
" Nagasaki	4th " 18th	" Labuan	17th " 30th
" Hiogo	6th " 20th	" Sarawak	18th " 31st
" Osaka	7th " 21st	" Borneo	19th " 1st
" Simoda	9th " 23rd	" Pahang	20th " 2nd
" Hakodadi	10th " 24th	" Kelantan	21st " 3rd
" Yokohama	13th " 27th	" Tringanee	22nd " 4th
" Nagasaki	17th " 31st	" Singapore	26th " 8th
" Shanghai	19th " 2nd	" Malacca	27th " 9th
" Hong Kong	23rd " 6th	" Penang	28th " 10th
" Manilla	27th " 10th	" Rangoon	1st " 14th
" Sooloo	28th " 11th	" Moulmein	2nd " 15th
" Labuan	29th " 12th	" Akyab	5th " 18th
" Sarawak	30th " 13th	" Calcutta	8th " 21st
" Borneo	31st " 14th	" Chandbally	11th " 24th
" Pahang	1st " 15th	" Manikpatam	12th " 25th
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" Moulmein	14th " 28th	" Coringa	18th " 31st
" Akyab	17th " 31st	" Cocanada	19th " 1st
" Calcutta	20th " 3rd	" Vizagapatam	22nd " 4th
" Chandbally	23rd " 6th	" Pondicherry	25th " 7th
" Manikpatam	24th " 7th	" Cuddalore	25th " 7th
" Ganjam	25th " 8th	" Porto Novo	26th " 8th
" Pallore	26th " 9th	" Negapatam	27th " 9th
" Calingapatam	27th " 10th	" Aramboo	28th " 10th
" Gopalpore	27th " 10th	" Tuticorin	28th " 10th
" Yanaon	28th " 11th	" Trincomalee	29th " 11th
" Masulipatam	29th " 12th	" Colombo	30th " 12th
" Coringa	30th " 13th	" Karachi	3rd " 16th
" Cocanada	31st " 14th	" Bombay	5th " 18th
" Vizagapatam	3rd " 17th	" Mangalore	7th " 20th
" Pondicherry	6th " 20th	" Beyder	8th " 21st
" Cuddalore	6th " 20th	" Mandvie	9th " 22nd
" Porto Novo	7th " 21st	" Cannanore	10th " 23rd
" Negapatam	8th " 22nd	" Calicut	11th " 24th
" Aramboo	9th " 23rd	" Tellicherry	12th " 25th
" Tuticorin	9th " 23rd	" Mangalore	13th " 26th
" Trincomalee	10th " 24th	" Coondapoor	14th " 27th
" Colombo	11th " 25th	" Carwar	15th " 28th
" Karachi	16th " 30th	" Goa	16th " 29th
" Bombay	18th " 1st	" Vingorla	17th " 30th
" Mangalore	20th " 3rd	" Ratnagherry	18th " 31st
" Beyder	21st " 4th	" Bombay	20th " 2nd
" Mandvie	22nd " 5th	" Karachi	23rd " 5th
" Cannanore	23rd " 6th	" Colombo	28th " 10th
" Calicut	24th " 7th	" Trincomalee	29th " 11th
" Tellicherry	25th " 8th	" Tuticorin	30th " 12th
" Mangalore	26th " 9th	" Aramboo	30th " 12th
" Coondapoor	27th " 10th	" Negapatam	31st " 13th
" Carwar	28th " 11th	" Porto Novo	1st " 14th
" Goa	29th " 12th	" Cuddalore	2nd " 15th
" Vingorla	30th " 13th	" Pondicherry	2nd " 15th
" Ratnagherry	31st " 14th	" Madras	3rd " 16th
" Bombay	2nd " 16th	" Vizagapatam	6th " 19th

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED) have entered into arrangement, despatch steamers as above twice a month with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 and 15	Leave Calcutta	1 and 15
" Mangalore	3 " 18	" Bombay	3 " 18
" Karachi	5 " 19	" Vizagapatam	6 " 21
" Trincomalee	8 " 22	" Cocanada	8 " 23
" Colombo	9 " 23	" Coringa	9 " 24
" Tuticorin	10 " 24	" Yanaon	10 " 25
" Aramboo	11 " 25	" Gopalpore	11 " 26
" Negapatam	11 " 25	" Calingapatam	11 " 26
" Porto Novo	12 " 26	" Pallore	12 " 27
" Cuddalore	13 " 27	" Ganjam	13 " 28
" Pondicherry	13 " 27	" Manikpatam	14 " 29
" Madras	14 " 28	" Chandbally	15 " 30
" Vizagapatam	17 " 31	" Calcutta	17 " 31
" Cocanada	18 " 1st	" Akyab	20 " 3rd
" Coringa	19 " 2nd	" Moulmein	21 " 4th
" Yanaon	20 " 3rd	" Rangoon	22 " 5th
" Masulipatam	20 " 3rd	" Penang	26 " 9th
" Gopalpore	21 " 4th	" Malacca	27 " 10th
" Calingapatam	21 " 4th	" Singapore	28 " 11th
" Pallore	22 " 5th	" Tringanee	1st " 14th
" Ganjam	23 " 6th	" Kelantan	2nd " 15th
" Manikpatam	24 " 7th	" Pahang	3rd " 16th
" Chandbally	25 " 8th	" Borneo	4th " 17th
" Calcutta	28 " 11th	" Sarawak	5th " 18th
" Akyab	31st " 14th	" Labuan	6th " 19th
" Moulmein	1st " 15th	" Sooloo	7th " 20th
" Rangoon	2nd " 16th	" Manilla	8th " 21st
" Penang	6th " 20th	" Hong Kong	12th " 25th
" Malacca	7th " 21st	" Shanghai	16th " 29th
" Singapore	8th " 22nd	" Yokohama	20th " 3rd
" Tringanee	12th " 26th	" Nagasaki	22nd " 5th
" Kelantan	13th " 27th	" Hiogo	24th " 7th
" Pahang	14th " 28th	" Osaka	25th " 8th
" Borneo	15th " 29th	" Simoda	27th " 10th
" Sarawak	16th " 30th	" Hakodadi	28th " 11th
" Labuan	17th " 31st	" Yokohama	1st " 14th
" Sooloo	18th " 1st	" Nagasaki	5th " 18th
" Manilla	19th " 2nd	" Shanghai	7th " 20th
" Hong Kong	23rd " 6th	" Hong Kong	11th " 24th
" Shanghai	27th " 10th	" Manilla	15th " 28th
" Yokohama	31st " 14th	" Sooloo	16th " 29th
" Nagasaki	4th " 18th	" Labuan	17th " 30th
" Hiogo	6th " 20th	" Sarawak	18th " 31st
" Osaka	7th " 21st	" Borneo	19th " 1st
" Simoda	9th " 23rd	" Pahang	20th " 2nd
" Hakodadi	10th " 24th	" Kelantan	21st " 3rd
" Yokohama	13th " 27th	" Tringanee	22nd " 4th
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" Pallore	26th " 9th	" Negapatam	27th " 9th
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" Masulipatam	29th " 12th	" Colombo	30th " 12th
" Coringa	30th " 13th	" Karachi	3rd " 16th
" Cocanada	31st " 14th	" Bombay	5th " 18th
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" Pondicherry	6th " 20th	" Beyder	8th " 21st
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" Porto Novo	7th " 21st	" Cannanore	10th " 23rd
" Negapatam	8th " 22nd	" Calicut	11th " 24th
" Aramboo	9th " 23rd	" Tellicherry	12th " 25th
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" Trincomalee	10th " 24th	" Coondapoor	14th " 27th
" Colombo	11th " 25th	" Carwar	15th " 28th
" Karachi	16th " 30th	" Goa	16th " 29th
" Bombay	18th " 1st	" Vingorla	17th " 30th
" Mangalore	20th " 3rd	" Ratnagherry	18th " 31st
" Beyder	21st " 4th	" Bombay	20th " 2nd
" Mandvie	22nd " 5th	" Karachi	23rd " 5th
" Cannanore	23rd " 6th	" Colombo	28th " 10th
" Calicut	24th " 7th	" Trincomalee	29th " 11th
" Tellicherry	25th " 8th	" Tuticorin	30th " 12th
" Mangalore	26th " 9th	" Aramboo	30th " 12th
" Coondapoor	27th " 10th	" Negapatam	31st " 13th
" Carwar	28th " 11th	" Porto Novo	1st " 14th
" Goa	29th " 12th	" Cuddalore	2nd " 15th
" Vingorla	30th " 13th	" Pondicherry	2nd " 15th
" Ratnagherry	31st " 14th	" Madras	3rd " 16th
" Bombay	2nd " 16th	" Vizagapatam	6th " 19th

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Coorn. Colws.	Rewas.	Karanja.	Dhurrumtur.
	FARES.			
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
First Class ...	2 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class ...	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 12
Third Class ...	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows, until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurramtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Colaba Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurramtur and Colaba every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months will be issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (limited) will until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Tellicherry ..	" Sunday.	Beypore	" Sunday.
Mangalore ...	" Sunday.	Calicut	" Sunday.
Goa	" Monday.	Tellicherry ...	" Monday.
Carwar	" Monday.	Coonapoor ...	" Monday.
Cumpta	" Monday.	Mangalore ...	" Tuesday.
Mangalore ...	" Tuesday.	Cumpta	" Wednesday.
Coonapoor ...	" Wednesday.	Carwar	" Wednesday.
Tellicherry ..	" Wednesday.	Goa	" Wednesday.
Calicut	" Wednesday.	Vingorla	" Thursday.
Beypore	" Wednesday.	Ratnagherry ..	" Thursday.
Cochin	Arr. Thursday.	Bombay	Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "EARL CANNING," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 19th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "LARENDON," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at and to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Clarendon*.

Bombay, 9th May 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "AGA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats as once and to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

For the London Asiatic and American Co. Ld.,

A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager.

Agents Barque *Aga*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PRINCE ALFRED," from London, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of those concerned.

Captain Thirlwell will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's side.

BLACKWELL & Co.,

Agents Ship *Prince Alfred*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship "NYANZA," arrived from Mauritius, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Ship *Nyanza*.

Bombay, 16th May 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "DAPENE," from London, are requested to send boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Miles will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

B. & A. HORMASJEE, Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th May 1867.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo per ship "ALACLA," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Consignees are requested to note that this Vessel was compelled to put into Cochin in consequence of being dismasted at sea, and certain expenses having been incurred which will form a general average claim, the amount of which, however, cannot at present be ascertained, and they are also to sign the Average Bonds and pay their proportion of the value of their goods previous to receiving the same.

Bombay, 15th May 1867.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 14th and 30th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 6th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET flat; nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	100	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob. 45 per sh
200,000	500	25	.....	Financial Assn. 6
				India and China 35 p. share.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 17.

Mackinnon, Lieutenant W., 109th Foot, on duty, from Poona.

Mortimer, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 17.

Hinde, Colonel C., Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Hunter, Lieutenant F. M., attached 24th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 16th May, 1867.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostanee according to the lower standard:—

Assistant Surgeon D. E. Hughes, 14th Regiment N. I.

The following order is confirmed:—

Dated 30th April, 1867.—By the Brigadier General Commanding at Nusseerabad appointing Lieutenant W. F. Dume, 11th Regiment N. I., to act as Interpreter to the 2nd Battalion 1st Foot.

Lieutenant W. H. Pye, 11th Regiment N.I., acted as Interpreter to the 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, from the 25th February to the 19th April, both dates inclusive.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 11th May:—

Captain H. W. Harris, Staff Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA GENERAL ORDERS.

(From the Gazette of India, May 11.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by Act XXIV. and XXV. Vic., Cap. 67, Sec. 10, is pleased to nominate John Strachey, Esquire, of the Bengal Civil Service, Chief Commissioner in Oudh, to be an additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

Captain J. N. B. Hewett, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Fyzabad, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Major Wilkinson, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr. W. U. Turner, C. S., reported his departure from India by the Steam Ship *Simla*, which vessel was left at Sea by the Pilot on the 19th ultimo.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. W. E. Money to resign the Civil Service from the 1st instant.

Colonel H. Man, Officiating Governor of the Straits Settlement, made over charge of that office to His Excellency Colonel Ord, C. B., who has been appointed by Her Majesty, Governor of that Colony, on the 1st ultimo.

Major F. A. Dickins, District Superintendent of Police, Scoone, in the Central Provinces, has obtained fourteen days' preparatory leave of absence, from the 1st May 1867, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of applying for furlough to England.

Mr. W. McGregor, an Assistant Superintendent in the Telegraph Department, has obtained twenty months' leave to England on medical certificate, with effect from the 7th March last.

Dr. H. A. Kidd, Civil Surgeon and Honorary Magistrate of Mundla, is invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class described in Chapter II, Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of the Mundla District.

Notification No. 4054, dated the 18th ultimo, conferring Magisterial powers on Mr. N. A. Boupell, and so much of Notification No. 4086 of the same date, as confers 2nd Class Magisterial powers on Messrs. Henry Buckle and Arthur Hough, are hereby cancelled.

Mr. W. Ivey, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 4th Division, Central Provinces, has obtained privilege leave of absence, on medical certificate, from the 23rd February to the 12th March last, inclusive.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

A Commission of the Peace was issued from the High Court of Judicature in Bengal on the 10th ultimo, directed to Major James Currie, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow.

In recognition of the liberality of Baboo Guddadhur Banerjea, of Bancoorah, towards the destitute during the late famine in Bengal, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rae Bahadoor."

In amendment of the Notification issued by the Bombay Government in the Political Department, under date 22nd January 1850, it is hereby notified that the Court of the Political Agent, Kolhapoor, and the Courts of his Assistants, are recognized by the Governor General in Council as duly constituted tribunals coming within the meaning of Section 3 of Act I, of 1849.

Mr. C. R. Coles, Political Assistant at Nagode, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence.

Captain H. L. A. Tottenham, doing duty with the 38th Native Infantry, is appointed to the charge of the current duties of the Political Assistant's Office during Mr. Coles's absence.

The undermentioned Officers of the Oudh Commission have passed the prescribed examination:—

For the higher standard.

Mr. W. Blennerhassett, Assistant Commissioner, with credit.

Lieutenant W. Hamilton, Assistant Commissioner, with credit.

Moonshee Gobardhun, Deputy Moonsirim.

For the lower standard.

Lieutenant F. M. Newberry, Assistant Commissioner, with credit.

Mr. C. Chapman, Assistant Commissioner.

The services of Lieutenant J. Johnstone, Superintendent of the Selimpore Kheddahs, are required at the disposal of the Military Department for employment on Kheddah operations in Bengal, with effect from the date on which the Kheddah operations in the Central Provinces may be brought to a close.

Lieutenant T. J. C. Plowden, Adjutant, 3rd Regiment, Punjab Cavalry, to be an Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, in the Punjab, with effect from the 15th ultimo.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have reported their departure, on the date specified opposite to their names:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. Verner, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 433 of 1867; Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) F. E. Voyle, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 433 of 1867; Major W. J. P. Barlow, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 377 of 1867; Captain E. Seonce, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. O. No. 463 of 18.7; Lieutenant I. P. Westmorland, of the Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 403 of 1867; Lieutenant J. M. Heywood, of the Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No 443 of 1867; Lieutenant A. W. Bird, of the General List, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 433 of 1867; Surgeon F. J. Earle, of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 433 of 1867; and First Class Veterinary Surgeon A. C. Williams, of the Bengal Establishment, G. G. O. No. 463 of 1867—Candia, 24th April 1867.

The following order, issued by the Government of Bombay in the Financial Department, is confirmed:—

Notification dated the 2nd April 1867.—Granting furlough to Europe on private affairs to the undermentioned Officer:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Harley Maxwell, of the Royal Engineers, for three years, under the old Regulations.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Major John Dawson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Kittoor Division, Department Public Works, for twelve months.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Assistant Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service:—

Medical Department.

Mr. William Day Stewart; Mr. William Gormley May; Mr. Ronald David Sicel Compigne; Mr. John Burke Graffney; Mr. Richard Henry Curran; Mr. Cornelius John McKenna; Mr. Julius John Wood, M. B., and Mr. Andrew McMaster Paterson from 27th April 1867.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—*Peshawur Mountain Battery*—Lieutenant J. Charles, of the Royal Artillery, to officiate as Doing-duty Officer, during the absence on sick leave of Lieutenant A. Conolly, or until further orders.

The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 99, dated 30th March 1867, is published for general information:—

Para 1.—Referring to the Despatch to your Government, dated 25th November 1864, No. 377, and to the General Order * issued by you, in consequence, on the 13th January 1865. January 1865, I have to inform you that it is stated in a letter now received from the Horse Guards that it has been decided that the command of the mixed force of different corps, referred to in No. 17, of the rulings notified in your General Order, must be held "*in the field*," to entitle a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel to reckon such command under the five years' rule.

* No. 58, dated 13th

All Officers proceeding to England are warned that it is necessary to provide themselves with a final Last Pay Certificate, as no pay is issued at the India Office until one is produced.

2.—Officers serving under the Military Department must apply to the Presidency Pay Master at the port of embarkation, and those holding civil appointments to the Examiner of Claims; and all such applications must be supported by the Last Pay Certificate of the Pay Master, or Treasury Officer, by whom the Officers were last paid.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant Arthur Willoughby Crewe Read, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer 5th Punjab Infantry, for twelve months.

The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the date specified opposite to their names:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. H. Maxwell, of the Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 489 of 1867, from 3rd April 1867, from Bombay.

Surgeon F. Corbyn, M. D. of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 377 of 1867—for Meiman, 3rd April 1867.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Cadre of the late 3rdE. R.—Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) Melmoth Alastr Douglas Orchard, to be Captain from 1st February 1867, in room of Captain K. E. Anderson (107th Foot), retired.

Cadre of the late 66th N. I.—Lieutenant Rowley Sale Hill, to be Captain from 8th April 1867, in room of Captain (Major in Staff Corps) J. Sykes, deceased.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Mr. Woodford Finden to be an Assistant Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service, from 27th April 1867.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY.		
17	Glenyon ..... Fry	Liverpool, Dec. 28.
	Rattlesnake ..... Nacoda	Maldives, March 9.
	Rana Luxmee ..... Nacoda	Kurrachee, May 10.
MAY.	DEPARTURES.	
17	Andaman ..... Chaplet	Liverpool.
	Moydeen Calesbux ..... Nacoda	Congalpoin and Colaspore.
	Mariahan (s) ..... Avery	Persian Gulf.

The British ship *Boat*, Callander, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Democrate*, for Liverpool.

P. S. *Waterwitch*, for Mauritius.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLERK WANTED for a Mill at Parell, must write a good hand. Salary Rs. 35. per month. Apply to "A. B. C." *Times of India* Office.

BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, TO BE LET furnished or unfurnished from the 1st June proximo, the Bungalow is at present in the occupation of J. Sands, Esq. Apply to FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATELL, Cumballa House.

FOR SALE.—A vacant piece of ground at Malabar Hill, No. 2, Mount pleasant Road, surrounded by stone wall, measuring about 2,700 square yards. For further particulars apply to the Manager of the Trustees of the Estate of HORMUSJEE DHUNJEE-BHOY GHEESTA.

17th May 1867.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE LARGEST CONSIGNMENT OF BOOTS EVER IMPORTED IN BOMBAY.—Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY next, the 21st instant, at 1 P. M., by order of Mr. R. PARTRIDGE, at his shop in Hummum Street, the greater portion of his present Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, &c.

Property on view. Terms—Cash.

NOTICE.—The QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY occurring on FRIDAY next, the undermentioned Banks will be closed on that day, and SATURDAY, 24th and 25th instant:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
G. HARPER, Acting Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L., and China,
R. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Central Bank of Western India,
G. P. ROBINSON, Manager.

For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
OTTO MÜLLER, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
J. WINDRAM, Agent.

For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.

For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited)
H. M'GREGOR, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 17th May, 1867.

VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY LIMITED.—(IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 6, Bombay Green, on MONDAY, the 27th day of MAY 1867, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to pass an extraordinary resolution to the effect following viz:—

That the Liquidators of the Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Company, Limited, be authorised to compromise all debts and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims whether present or future, subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company, and any debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the Assets of the Company, generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power, for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such debts or liabilities.

P. N. POCHAJEE,
A. VIEGAS,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE. } Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th May 1867.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at six o'clock.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
OF THIS AFTERNOON
WILL CONTAIN:

LEADING ARTICLES:—
1. The North West Frontier.
2. The Wet Dock's Committee.
3. Martial Law.
4. Bombay Cotton Culture Statistics.

THE WEEK.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION, EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.

COMMENTS ON THE WEEK,
WITH ALL
THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING & MILITARY NEWS
OF THE WEEK.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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" " 2 8 per Month.
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" " 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under.....Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each .... " 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY, 3rd May 1867.

To
The Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay,

AT the invitation of the Directors a few of the most influential shareholders resident in Bombay, met to discuss with them the proposals for the amalgamation with the Bank of Bengal, and it was resolved—

"That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that a scheme should be considered for the reconstruction of the Bank, as an alternative to the proposed amalgamation, and that the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee for that purpose in concert with the Board:—

THE HONORABLE GEORGE FOGGO.
ANDREW J. MACDONALD, Esq.
HENRY CLEVELAND, Esq.
THE HONORABLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE.
SORABJEE COWASJEE POUWALLA, Esq.

The Committee having met, it was unanimously agreed that the annexed draft of an alternative scheme for the reconstruction of the Bank, should be submitted for the consideration of the shareholders and public.

I have accordingly the honor to request that you will state whether, in the event of the reconstruction being decided on, in preference to amalgamation with the Bank of Bengal, you would take advantage of any portion of the first issue of 10,000 shares on the terms proposed.

The second issue of 10,000 shares will be reserved exclusively for the proprietors of the present Bank, and the payments on account of these shares will be made from time to time as the assets of the old Bank are realized.

By this plan the Committee, acting in concert with the Directors, have given to the shareholders of the present Bank a preferential right to the first allotment of 10,000 shares, but there is nothing to prevent proprietors from applying for shares in excess of the number they are entitled to receive in right of those they hold in the present Bank.

There appears to be a general opinion amongst the shareholders in India that, if possible, the Bank should be re-established in the first place, leaving the question of amalgamation for after-consideration.

As it is of importance that the views of the shareholders should be known with as little delay as possible, I am instructed to request that you will favor me with an answer at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to be,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN STUART
Secretary & Treasurer.

PLAN FOR THE FORMATION OF A NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.

Name.—New Bank of Bombay.

Capital.—Rupees One Crore in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each. First issue 10,000 Shares.

Constitution and Objects.—Similar to the present Bank as amended by recent enactments.

CREATION OF CAPITAL.—Subscriptions to be immediately invited from the present shareholders and the public for the first issue of 10,000 shares at par, in the allotment of which the said shareholders shall have the preference to the extent of one share for every two shares now held by them, the shares not taken up by them to be allotted to the public, the applications from whom shall be considered according to priority. Five per cent., or Rs. 25 per share, to be paid on application for shares (to be invested in Government paper in the names of two members of the Provisional Committee pending the formation of the new Bank)

The sum of Rs. 225, being the balance of Rs. 250 per share, to be paid on allotment (which will probably be made on or about the 1st day of July next), and the further sum of Rs. 250 (making up the full amount of Rs. 500 per share) to be paid in two months after allotment. Payments on these shares are to be made in cash, alike by the shareholders and the public, and interest at the rate of five per cent. shall be allowed on all payments made in advance. If the monies due on allotment be not paid within ten days the allotment will be cancelled, and the deposit money will be forfeited, and on all sums due interest will be charged at a rate not less than 12 per cent. per annum.

The remaining 10,000 shares of the new Capital shall be reserved for the holders of shares in the present Bank of Bombay at the time when the allotment of the said balance of shares shall be made in the proportion of one new share for two old shares.

The last mentioned allotment shall be made when the assets realised from the old Bank shall, after providing for all its liabilities, amount to the sum of ten lacs of rupees, when the sum of Rs. 100 shall be credited on each share so allotted, and further sums of Rs. 100 per share shall be credited from time to time on the said shares when the surplus assets realised from the old Bank shall be sufficient for that purpose.

It shall be competent for the Directors to enforce payment of any balance due on the shares forming the second issue at the expiration of two years from the formation of the new Bank, by a call on the holders of the said shares. If the assets of the old Bank prove more than sufficient to provide for the payment in full of the amount due on the second issue of shares the balance shall be returned to the olders of shares forming the second issue.

The present Bank shall be placed in voluntary liquidation, and shall hand over to the new Bank of Bombay all the current and deposit accounts of the old Bank, with sufficient cash and approved assets to cover the same, save as to the deposit account of Government, in respect of which separate arrangements are to be made. The new Bank of Bombay shall allow the old Bank interest on all balances from time to time standing to credit of the latter in account with them at the rate of 5 per cent., and shall be entitled to charge interest at the highest rate current for all advances made by them and standing to debit of the said account.

This plan proceeds on the assumption that Government will consent to transfer their deposit account to the new Bank for a fixed period, and on terms favorable to the proprietors, and also to continue their interest therein as shareholders.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the Shareholders to consider the alternative scheme for reconstruction of the Bank of Bombay it was unanimously resolved as follows:—

"Regard being had to the fact that a meeting will very shortly be held to determine upon Amalgamation or reconstruction of the Bank, it is necessary that the Shareholders and Public who are desirous that a new Bank be formed in Bombay, should at once apply for shares to complete the list, it being understood that the plan for reconstruction proceeds on the assumption of the support of Government, of which,—if the necessary capital be subscribed,—the Committee believe there can be little doubt.

That intending applicants should immediately make their wishes known either in person or by letter to the Secretary and Treasurer or the Solicitors of the Bank who will afford all necessary information on the subject.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

"PUNCH IN INDIA."

CONTENTS.

CARTOON—"AUNT SALLY."
AUNT SALLY—Mr. [illegible].
1st Player—Young [illegible].
2nd do. Miss [illegible] very tired and sleepy.
3rd do. Mrs. [illegible] last asleep.

THE TRUE, TRUSTED, SENSATIONAL, AND STARTLING ORIGINATION OF THE ADVENTURES OF AN UNSOPHISTICATED COCKNEY WITH A "LIVE" SHELL.

HALF PAST 1st Tableau—He finds it and brings it home the [illegible] in triumph!

HALF PAST 2nd Tableau—His friends and *He* are most [illegible] to witness the result of igniting the shell!

TO BE CONTINUED.

QUARTER PAGE.—Our Friend, the ingenious Mr. Jones, has a new invention.

WHOLE PAGE.—How our Fat Contributor went to Nagpore and came back again. *A series, to be continued.*

The Nagpore Cinderella and several other Vignettes.

Contributors for the May number are urgently requested to send in their MSS., "AT ONCE."

LODGINGS WANTED for a single Gentleman, in or near the Fort. Address "J. F." *Bombay Gazette* Office, (stating terms.)

NOTICE.—To be let a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, in Mazagon, Gunpowder Road, No. 10, on Maria Hill, lately vacated by Dr. FOGERTY. Apply to PREMABAI HIMABHAI.

NOTICE.—LOST between the Fort and Mombadavi Street, one Bombay Currency Note, of Rupees 1,000 No. C/14 47,155 whoever returns the same to Gocultchaee Futchchund, living in a house in Mombadavee Street without the Fort of Bombay, will receive Rupees 100 reward.

THE BOMBAY & BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—The departure of the Steamer "KOINA" is postponed to TUESDAY, the 21st instant at 12 o'clock. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,

Bombay, 17th May 1867. Treasurers & Managers.

BANK OF INDIA IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE—AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Bank of India will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

1. To receive the Report of the Liquidators.
2. To appoint a Liquidator in the place of Mr. Gray who has resigned.

J. D. ROBINSON
BERAMJI NAOROSJI } Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th May 1867.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, and days following, a quantity of old and unserviceable Marine Stores, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope, old (Coir and Europe), Booms, Masts, Boat, Iron, old, Brass, old, Nails, Sheathing, old, Copper Sheathing, old, Charcoal, Coke and Coal Dust, &c. &c., terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. T. ROBINSON, Commander I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 15th May 1867.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in H. M.'s Dockyard, at Noon on SATURDAY, the 25th instant.

H. M.'s Sloops "FALKLAND," "CLIVE," and Schooner "GEORGIANA," as they stand on the day of sale. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. T. ROBINSON, Commander I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 16th May 1867.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifth Call of Rupees 5-0 (five hundred) per share is due to the holders of shares in the above Company, payable at the Office of the undersigned, No. 5, Meadow Street, and that interest at the rate of eighteen per cent. will from this day be charged on all unpaid calls.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

No. 5, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th May 1867.

THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held on SATURDAY, the 1st JUNE next, at 11 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Office of Mr. P. N. BENDIR, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Liquidators Report on the progress of the liquidation.
2. To consider a letter addressed to the undersigned by Mr. P. E. Bendir, tendering his resignation of the Office of Liquidator.

W. GILBERT,
SOONDERJEE PRAGJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th May 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that EDULJEE MUNCHERJEE PASAL, has contracted to purchase from the Mortgagees of BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenements, or Dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bazar Gate Street, in the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessments under number 111 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 633 containing by admeasurement 98 8/9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by a passage for Sweepers, on the West by the Public Road, on the North by the house now or late the property of Cursetjee Hormusjee Bhatgurra, and on the South by the house now or late the property of Pestonjee Jejeebhoy Veera Jogeea. Any person or persons having any claim by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise on the said premises, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 3 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed and any claim there may be will be considered to have been waived.—Dated this 17th day of May 1867. KELLY & Co.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

HINDU FEMALE DRAMATIC CORPS.

SATURDAY, 18TH MAY 1867.

IN

VENTRASUR VADHA,

and Shakespear's

ROMEO AND JULIET,

IN THE MARATHI LANGUAGE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box..... Rs. 2 | Gallery... ... . Rs. 1
Stalls..... " 1½ | Pit..... ... . " 2

Doors open at 8½ and the Performance to commence at 9 P. M.

Tickets to be had at the Box Office, Theatre.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1867.

WITH very commendable patience the Dock Committee have been pursuing their investigations into Mr. Aitken's proposed wet-dock scheme, and already a considerable amount of valuable evidence has been taken. The evidence required by the committee naturally divides itself under four heads, and includes the testimony of medical men; of men engaged in loading and unloading ships in the harbour; of commercial men, including insurers; and of dock Engineers. As it appears that the committee have resolved to get at all the available evidence which Bombay can afford, it will be some time before their labours are concluded and before the whole of the evidence can be reviewed. In the mean time we have the published evidence of three medical men, including the Health Officer and Port Surgeon, and as we see no reason to expect any additional medical testimony we may deal with what we have in elucidation of the sanitary demands of the dock scheme.

The first point in connection with the evidence of the Health Officer refers to the water contained in wet docks. Dr. Hewlett objects to the residence of seamen on board of the ships in wet-docks in Bombay, and thinks such residence "is out of the question in a sanitary point of view," and for this reason, that "there must indubitably be impurities," and that seamen would be exposed to the effects of these impurities. When confined sea-water is fouled by an excess of animal impurities it must be injurious to the health of those who are compelled to live on board of ships floating in such water. But it could never have formed a part of Mr. Aitken's scheme to permit serious impurity to occur in the contained waters of the proposed wet-docks. Water closets and kitchens would necessarily require to be constructed on shore, probably on the eastern side of the dock, where there would be communication with the water of the harbour. This objection of the Health Officer therefore does not apply to the question. The periodic renewal of the dock water is a different matter; Dr. Hewlett thinks it should be completely renewed "once in three days" whereas it seems to be intended to draw off and let in about two feet daily. If the water is not to be fouled by decomposing animal and vegetable matters, Mr. Aitken's process seems sufficient for the preservation of health so far as the confined water is concerned. The site of the docks as a place for the residence of seamen, either in barracks on shore, or on board of the ships, was objected to by the Health Officer in consequence of its decidedly leeward position to the native town, from which quarter it was believed an impure atmosphere might convey the subtle poison of fever. There is something tangible in this objection. For years past it has been well known that the verge of the foreshore has been fruitful in inducing fevers; perhaps the worst forms of fever seen in Bombay have been those which have occurred in people living within a short distance of the shore between the Mint and Sewree. But the vast improvements which have followed upon reclamations have caused wonderful changes in this respect. Where there is overcrowding there will probably always be fever, whether such overcrowding is on the harbour foreshore or in the midst of the native town. But on those reclamations which have been carried well out into the harbour and which have been inhabited for two or three years, cases of what are recognized as malarious fevers have been remarkably rare. On the ground reclaimed by the Elphinstone Land Company, on the site of the old Warree Bunder—the great old public foreshore privy of the bulk of the native population—and around the Clare and Carnac bunders, malarious fevers are almost unknown. We may say indeed it is the best boast of the Elphinstone Company that its operations have proved highly conservative of the public health. Although the mortality from fevers in Bombay continues excessive, there is much reason for expecting a steady improvement in this respect. Not that we believe these fevers will entirely vanish from the island—for overcrowding and defective ventilation will, as we have already remarked, probably always produce them—but every year's experience shows that their power is diminishing. There will be no overcrowding or defective ventilation in the proposed docks such as obtains in several districts of the native town. Now we do not mean for a moment to maintain that European seamen fresh from a European climate should be satisfied with a cubic space which many of the natives of this city think sufficient to sustain life and health, but we do think that too much stress has been laid upon the insufficiency of ventilation in the proposed wet-docks. If it should turn out to be so we have no doubt the Commanders of the ships would find the means of housing their crews elsewhere. We cannot think that the supposed dangers of insufficient space and defective ventilation which have been so much insisted upon by the three medical witnesses who have been already examined would be regarded as fatal objections to the construction of wet-docks on the harbour foreshore. The Doctors were quite right in urging their objections with all eloquence, and in shutting up the committee to the construction of wet docks in Back Bay, or of abandoning a dock project altogether. But commerce will refuse to be bound by these objections. If docks have become necessary in Bombay they will be executed, and when they are executed it will be the duty of Sanitary Officers to enforce the greatest possible attention to the laws of health, and the duty of Government and a Dock Trust to see that they are rigidly carried out without reference to expense.

The chief sanitary objections appear to be connected with foul water, impure air, and overcrowding: the conditions in fact which are likely to provoke fevers. These conditions are all more or less preventible conditions, and in the same proportion are fevers preventible. If therefore fevers are the class of disease to be most dreaded in the proposed docks, the remedy would be to a considerable extent in the hands of the Port Surgeon who must be considered the Health Officer of the docks. This power of preventing fevers, coupled with the improving condition of the harbour foreshore, takes away much of the force of the medical objections that have been urged against residence in the docks. European seamen may probably be more liable to fevers in the docks than they would be in the harbour, but if the docks are constructed we do not anticipate any serious mortality from this cause. For ourselves we confess to perceive objections of equal importance in the eastern exposure of the docks and in the sun's influence. All the world round an eastern exposure by night is regarded as dangerous to health, and even in places where the east wind comes over the sea, certain diseases are observed to follow upon exposure. But the ships in the docks would not be more exposed to this wind than the ships in the stream, and this objection cannot be overcome in the harbour foreshore. The sun's influence would be more powerful in wet-docks than in the harbour: the remedy for this appears to consist in working the crews between the hours of six and eight in the morning and three and six in the evening; using cooly power during the heat of the day.

Dr. Broughton's objections to seamen living in the docks were similar to those offered by the Health Officer, and he was of opinion that the water in the docks should be kept free from impurities and changed at least once in five days. The other portion of his evidence relating to the health of the seamen, was simply to the effect that living and working in the docks would not prove so healthy as living and working in the harbour, and that during the prevalence of epidemic diseases the crews of the ships in the docks would be more liable to suffer than if the vessels lay in the harbour. With regard to the prevalence of epidemic diseases amongst seamen in the proposed docks we think this objection could and would be met by hauling the infected vessels at once into the harbour and there disinfecting them, and placing them under quarantine if it was found necessary.

Dr. Smith took objection to the residence of seamen in docks or in barracks on shore in consequence of the propensity of the men to go into the native town and indulge in strong drink. He considered this objection as one that would seriously affect the health of the men. We quite agree with Dr. Smith in supposing that the influence of alcohol would be very detrimental to health, especially in the hottest months of the year; and we happen to know that at least ninety per cent of the deaths from Apoplexy amongst European sailors in Bombay are due to the too free use of alcohol and exposure to the sun. In the same way we happen to know that dysentery and hepatitis together have been the cause of nearly one-third of the whole number of deaths amongst European seamen in Bombay. But when Dr. Smith points to probabilities and we point to reliable statistics to show how European seamen may suffer and die from diseases which are in a great measure due to imprudence, we cannot see how evidence of this kind can be of service to the Dock Committee, or in what way a Dock Trust is to be made responsible for vices which belong to a social system. Sailors may drink themselves into delirium dremens, may by the use of unwholesome food provoke dysentery, and by exposure induce hepatitis with or without the opportunities afforded by wet docks. These dangers should be provided against by the seamen themselves and by those who have charge of them, and if other power is required it must be sought for in a police instead of a sanitary system. The committee can only decide on the true question of public sanitation whether sailors may or may not live in the docks or in barracks provided by a Dock Trust, while they leave the moral and social question to be cared for by those who are interested in preventing the sailor from destroying his own health by errors in diet, by exposure, or by the too free use of spirituous drinks.

On a review of the medical evidence, we think that although a few weighty objections have been set before the committee by the medical men who have been already examined, no good reason has been shown for rejecting Mr. Aitken's dock scheme on the score of serious danger to the health of the seamen who may enter the docks. The danger is chiefly that of fever, and fever is both a preventible and a curable disease. The deaths from fevers amongst European seamen in Bombay have been only ten per cent. on the deaths from all diseases—a very unequal per-centage to that shown in the death-rate for all Bombay, which was last year 58 per cent. on the total deaths—and the rate of mortality has, we believe, been considerably reduced in the European General Hospital, as it will yet be still further reduced, while experience guides the practice of men who live to learn and who avail themselves of the lights of a progressive, a humanizing, and a beneficent science.

THE amount of Government Promissory Notes outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on 22nd April as enfaced for payment of interest in London was Rs. 12,73,38,098. The amounts enfaced at the different Presidencies between the 9th and 22nd April were Madras nil; Bombay nil; Calcutta Rs. 3,68,400. During the same period the amount written off in the London Registers as retransferred to India was Rs. 3,47,100.

It will be seen from Mr. Rivett-Carnac's Cotton Report for the forenight ending 4th May that on that date there only remained about 1,700 doorsa of cotton at the railway stations of the Berars and the Central Provinces. In four months the Railway has carried down to Bombay 548,855 doorsa out of a total quantity received at the stations of 5,64,862 doorsa. Deducting the balance still left at the stations, we find that only about 15,000 doorsa in all have been taken away from the stations during the season to be carted down to Bombay or it may be used in the interior, a sufficient proof that the shortcomings of the Railway Traffic Department have been greatly exaggerated, and that on the whole the work of conveying the cotton by rail has been done very well. We hope Mr. Carnac will give us some statistics in his next report of the progress of pressing and half-pressing in the Mofussil during the season now coming to an end. It is gratifying to notice that Hinghunghaut seed is now being everywhere substituted for the inferior varieties, and that we may therefore fairly look forward to an immense improvement in the quality of next year's crops both in Khandeish and Berar.

IT will be seen, from an advertisement which we publish to-day, that the Committee of shareholders of the Bank of Bombay appointed to carry out the scheme of reconstructing the Bank now make a final and urgent appeal to the public to subscribe the capital required for this undertaking. The Committee state that they have "no doubt" the Government will support the reconstructed Bank, if it is convinced that the money is forthcoming. It is surprising that any one should stand in need of such information at this stage of the controversy. Of course, Government will not oppose itself to a really energetic and practical manifestation of the wishes of Bombay capitalists in this matter, or insist on thrusting amalgamation upon unwilling shareholders; if it had intended to "coerce Bombay," it would have done so long ago, instead of leaving the matter open for discussion during several months. We pointed out from the first that what the opponents of Mr. Dickson's scheme ought to do was to show their ability to provide the capital for carrying out a rival scheme; now at last they have done with talking, and are beginning to act, and we shall soon see what they can really do. No one in Bombay can have any other wish than that both schemes should have fair play, and that one which after full consideration promises to be most beneficial to the interests of the public and the shareholders be adopted.

SOME little reform is at last beginning to creep into the administration of the telegraphic service throughout India, and as appears from an official document in another part of our present issue, many long accumulated obstacles to the use of the telegraph by the general public are about to be swept away. The extent to which free messages have been sent to all the stations of India in the most absurd and reckless fashion almost raises the implication that the wires have been laid down for hardly any other purpose than to be used free of cost for the transmission to every corner of the peninsula of items of news often of no interest whatever. The extent to which the lines are clogged with messages of this nature may be divined from the circumstance that the estimated value of these messages exceeds three lacs of rupees. When to this source of annoyance and delay are added the defects in the construction of the various lines, and (from faulty or primitive methods of erection) the damage to which the wires are peculiarly exposed during the monsoon months, one no longer wonders at the delays in the

…pay, as well as the commercial messages …ged weekly by the Chambers of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the similar messages sent weekly from Bombay to Kurrachee. The total annual number of these messages is 388, and the estimated charge is Rupees 9,686. The Governor General in Council does not think that any curtailment can properly be made in respect of the messages above referred to.

6. The next item (No. 9) is the commercial message authorized to be sent by the Calcutta Chamber to Reuter's Agent at Bombay twice a month, in view to the transmission of the intelligence by the Homeward Mail Steamers. Having regard to the altered circumstances of t… graphic communication between India and En… land, it is hardly possible that the original objec… of this privilege can now be of any importance, and the Governor General in Council accordingly authorizes you to discontinue the free transmission of the messages in question, after communication, if necessary, with the Chamber of Commerce.

7. The next two items (Nos. 10 and 11) in the list refer to the bulletins of Public News compiled in the Telegraph Office at Galle from the China and Australian Newspapers on the arrival of the China and Australian Mail Steamers, and telegraphed thence to *all* stations in India. The enormous extent to which this custom occupies the telegraph wires, is evident from a consideration of the fact that three times * in each month a tolerably long message is made to pass over every telegraph line throughout India. The value of this service, at the ordinary tariff rates of charge, is estimated at Rupees 53,760 per annum. The Governor General in Council does not doubt that there is some public advantage in this arrangement, but he feels sure that whatever the advantage may be, it must be much more than counterbalanced by the interruption thereby caused to the prompt transmission of paid messages. That private paid messages should be delayed while Public News bulletins of the kind under notice are transmitted under the precedence signal over every telegraph line in India, is of itself so obviously inexpedient, that the Governor General in Council cannot conceive any reasonable objection to the abolition or curtailment of the privileged transmission of such messages. His Excellency in Council accordingly desires me to say that, after three months from the date of this order, the Public News bulletins above referred to, should be transmitted only to the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

8. In the next three items (Nos. 12, 13, and 14) in the list refer to the reports sent by telegraph to *all* stations in India of the arrivals and departures of the European and Colonial Mail Steamers at and from the Ports of Madras, Bombay and Galle. Messages numbering 552 annually and representing a value, at the ordinary tariff rates, of Rupees 1,54,560, are thus made to pass over every telegraph line in India, involving a corresponding obstruction in the transit of other paid messages. The Governor General in Council considers that it will be sufficient if the reports relating to the arrival and departure of the *English* Mail Steamers at and from *Bombay* be continued as heretofore, the other reports being sent only to Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Galle. The change will have effect three months hence.

9. It seems desirable also that the reports now telegraphed at the charge of the Post Office Department, regarding the progress of the Overland Mails on the main lines of communication, should be treated as free messages and made public at the various Telegraph offices at which they are received—copies of the public messages being sent to the Postal and other Offices now receiving them.

10. The next item (No. 15) in the list refers to the reports of the arrival at and departure from Pondicherry, of the Steamers of the Messageries Imperiales. It appears that, without any formal authority, the Telegraph Department has been in the habit of sending these reports free to all stations in India at an estimated annual charge of Rupees 13,440. The Steamers of the Messageries Imperiales will, under the orders given in the preceding paragraph, be reported at Madras and Galle, and nothing more seems necessary; but the existing practice may continue unchanged for the next three months.

11. The next item (No. 16) has reference to the reports of the movements of the local Mail Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company under contract with the Governments of India. The arrival at and departure from each … are now telegraphed free to … station—the total number of … sted on this account being …ving an estimated charge …te system of reporting … the information of the … the Calcutta Agente … stated that it is not … king of the contract- … repo… stitution of …

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The Governor General in Council sees no objection to these proposals, and sanctions their adoption, after the lapse of three months, in supersession of the existing arrangements. The Agents have stated in respect of the coasting Steamers between Bombay and Calcutta, that departures are always telegraphed by them to the next station in advance, and that the information so sent may be made public at the Telegraph Offices where it is received.

12. The next item (No. 17) has reference to Weather Reports sent (some twice a day and others once a day) by Meteorological Observers at eleven stations in India, to the Meteorological Committee, Calcutta. The total number of messages so sent in the year is 5,475, and the estimated value is Rupees 13,681. You have proposed that the reports now sent twice daily should be reduced to once a day with the proviso that, in cases of exceptional weather, special reports may be made at more frequent intervals. The Governor General in Council would wish you to place yourself in communication with the Meteorological Committee, and arrange with them in respect of the reduction which has been proposed, or any other reduction which they may consider feasible without prejudice to the objects for which the Committee has been organized.

13. The next item (No. 18) relates to bi-weekly Weather Reports sent by Telegraph Officers from 27 different stations in India to Calcutta for publication in the *Telegraph Gazette*. The annual number of these messages is 2,808, and the estimated annual value, Rupees 6,928. It seems to the Governor General in Council that the Meteorological Committee will be best able to say how far it is desirable to continue these reports which were commenced long before the organization of the Committee, and may not improbably be now almost useless in view of the more exact observations made and reported to the Committee. You are authorized, therefore, to place yourself in communication with the Committee on this subject, and to arrange with them for the continuance or otherwise of these reports.

14. The next item (No. 19) has reference to the Daily Reports respecting the height of the River Ganges sent to Calcutta for publication in the *Telegraph Gazette* from Benares, Mirzapore, and Futtehghur, and to the similar reports from Fyzabad in regard to the height of the River Gogra. The annual number of these messages is 1,460, and the estimated value, Rupees 3,650. The Governor General in Council thinks that these reports may properly be allowed to remain on the present footing.

15. The last item (No. 20) relates to the reports sent by the Telegraph Master at Saugor Island, to the Governments of Madras and Ceylon, notifying the departure of the Calcutta Mail Steamers. The Governments of Madras and Ceylon will be asked whether there is any necessity for the continuance of these reports.

THE INDIAN LAW OF INSOLVENCY.

(From the Englishman.)

THE necessity for revising and improving the laws which affect insolvents and bankrupts, would appear to have suggested itself in more quarters than one. We published some extracts from certain of the home papers the other day, showing that the subject had been taken in hand in England, and was undergoing careful and vigorous investigation at the hands of some of the first jurists of the day. The Bombay journals told us lately that the Hon'ble Justice Westropp was engaged in dissecting the provisions of the temporary Act applicable at present only to Bombay, *viz.*, Act XXVIII. of 1865; and we have reason to believe that the Government has taken up the question on this side of India also. The Viceroy in Council recently informed the Secretary of State for India that his attention had been called to certain alleged defects in the Indian Insolvent Act, Statute 11 and 12 Vic., C. 21, and added his opinion that the Indian Insolvency system could not be effectually amended or altered by Indian …islation. The Secretary of State, in reply, re… …d that a Bill be prepared in the Legisla… …partment of the Government of India, …warded to him for submission to Parlia… …n Viceroy thereupon requested the … to be good enough to furnish him …ions of those Judges of the Court, …xperience in administering the …ndician, as to any improvements …nsidered the Indian Insolvency …ble. The proposed statute will … told, not only to the … it will also be capable of … Indian seaports, and …land cities in India. …ference has been the … elaborate Minute by … shorter one by Mr. … Judges who have …minister the In… …withstanding the full and exhaustive … of the former document, the learned Judge has desired that it be received merely as an indication of his views relative to what he conceives to be the obvious shortcomings of our Indian system. We do not, on our side pretend to give a full and close analysis of this paper, but as the subject is an important one, and of great interest to the general public, we propose, in this place, to furnish an outline, necessarily hasty, of some of the most salient points discussed by the learned Judge. His Lordship starts with the observation that the main object of an Insolvent Court is, first, protection of the insolvent from useless oppression by individuals among his creditors; and, next, the realization of the insolvent's assets for equitable distribution among all his creditors. To entitle a man to ask the Court to do this for him, he must be *insolvent*, that is, in such circumstances that he cannot, if he act fairly by all, pay any one the full amount of his claim, and further he must be ready to do every thing in his power towards assisting the Court in the realization of his assets, and afford it all the information necessary to enable it to justly distribute the proceeds amongst his creditors. On the other hand, when a debtor is insolvent in this sense of the term, then the body of his creditors, or some one on their behalf, ought to be able to invoke the assistance of the Court for the purpose of securing the insolvent's property for equitable application, so far as it will go, towards the liquidation of the demand of the whole. Subordinate to this principle and bilateral function is another, to be exercised in the interests of society generally, viz., the punishment of fraud, prevent for misconduct or fraudulent dealing. With these principles in view, his Lordship goes on to remark emphatically, that a very considerable portion of the work which engages the time and attention of the Court, may be properly characterized as the performance of an expensive farce. Any one being in prison in Calcutta for debt, or residing within the jurisdiction of the late Supreme Court of Calcutta—whatever that may now mean—may petition the Court for the benefit of the Act, whereupon an order is made, which has the statutable effect of vesting in the Official Assignee all the property of the petitioner wherever situated in India. Thus the inception of proceedings, at the instance of the debtor, has but a remote connection with the cause or locality of the insolvency, and this circumstance, says his Lordship, "has caused our Insolvent Court to become in a greater degree a place of refuge for the whole Presidency and even Mofussil and Bengal Provinces, from the oppressive action of the law of arrest in execution, which is provided by the Code of Civil Procedure, than a Court of Equity for the adjustment of the insolvent's relations with his creditors, and the administration of his estate for their benefit." In the great majority of cases the assets are scarcely appreciable; proceedings are, as a rule, instituted by the debtor himself, and his object is, not honest treatment of his creditors, but merely to escape for himself from liability to arrest. It is clear then that in all cases of the kind, the functions of the Court are prostituted to improper purposes, the services of highly paid officials wasted, and the property of the debtor, such as it is, misapplied. The only remedy suggested is to cut away the chief root of the evil, *viz.*, the right which is now possessed by the judgment creditor to attach the person of his judgment debtor, in execution of a decree. As the law now stands, the former can, as soon as costs are taxed, place the latter under arrest, without assigning any reason for taking that course in preference to the alternative of proceeding against his property, and it is not till the prisoner is brought before the Court in actual custody, that he can avail himself of such protection as the Act affords him. The effect of this protection is that if the debtor shows that his case is … right, and that he … could … to his release. But in such … as his Lordship very pertinently remarks, he never ought to have been arrested at all, and in this course of procedure the burden is thrown upon the wrong shoulders, very commonly with oppressive effect, because, in truth, it cannot be discharged until all the mischief is actually done. Then again it must be remembered that the creditor does not, by the arrest of his debtor, lose the right of recourse to the latter's property. There is, therefore, nothing to make him careful how he uses his privilege of arrest, except the obligation to pay for his prisoner's subsistence in confinement.

"No one, as I think, ought to be liable to have his personal liberty taken from him, otherwise than by the deliberate order of a Magistrate, founded upon sufficient cause shown for placing him in confinement. It ought not, in my opinion, to lie in the power of a judgment creditor to procure even the temporary arrest of his judgment debtor, except upon making out against him, at least a *prima facie* case of contumacy or fraud. The best Court of recourse for this purpose, would probably be that in which the decree was made. And this preliminary step having been effected, it seems to me that the matter ought to be finally dealt with by the Criminal in its character, and punishment for a definite term awarded, according to a discretion to be reposed in the tribunal, and not capable of being relieved against by the Insolvent Court. I am very averse to the indefinite remedy of confinement until payment, because I am convinced that this, which practically is termless imprisonment, is most demoralizing in its effect upon the prisoner. Of course, continuance persisted in on the expiration of the imprisonment, would be a repetition of the offence, and should be made punishable accordingly. If a change of this sort were effected in the present law of arrest in execution of a judgment, I am persuaded that the business of the Insolvent Court would speedily assume a more healthy condition than that which characterizes it at present."

The learned Judge would, accordingly, remove all power of imprisoning in execution of a judgment out of the hands of the creditors, and lodge it in a Court of Justice, as being eminently matter requiring the exercise of judicial discretion; otherwise with all possible safeguards for the release of an honestly insolvent prisoner, it cannot fail to remain an engine for the gratification of personal spite, or for obtaining, by coercion, an inequitable preference. Beside, as the learned Judge very forcibly remarks, the propriety of imprisonment cannot be justly settled without reference to the creditor's own behaviour in the giving of credit. The importance then of giving to the Insolvent Court a very large discretion, in reference to inflicting imprisonment on the debtor as a punishment for his conduct in relation to the insolvency, is strongly urged. In the most flagrant cases of reckless trading, those which amount almost to deliberate swindling, and yet keep clear of the penal clauses of the Act, it often happens that the Court can do no more than postpone the final discharge of the insolvent for a specified time, because no creditor has thought it worth while to put his debtor in prison. Two instances are given as having lately come under his Lordship's notice. In one, a petty trader, indebted to the extent of a few thousands only, was attached before judgment by an energetic and perhaps somewhat meddlesome creditor; the Court was obliged, by the character of the case, to postpone protection for some months, and the unfortunate insolvent remained a prisoner for that time. In the other, the failure was for several lacs, and the conduct of the insolvent only escaped the imputation of a deliberate fraud by being almost "audaciously frank;" yet although numbers of poor persons were nearly ruined by his bankruptcy, none of his judgment creditors cared to arrest him, and he is now enjoying the period ever which the Court postponed his discharge, in European retirement. Well might his Lordship add, "that such a comparison as this should be possible seems to me little less than a public scandal on our system of administering justice." To meet this defect it is suggested that, in addition to attributing a special domicile to the debtor for the purposes of the insolvency, the Legislature should also define insolvency in several gradations or classes, the degree of insolvency being made the subject of adjudication in each case, and, when deserved, imprisonment might be meted out accordingly.

His Lordship then proceeds to animadvert on the ignorance of the proper functions of the Insolvent Court which generally prevails. The *cessio bonorum* is seldom thought of as the essential condition precedent to a final discharge; and as without this, nothing like substantial equity can be secured, prompt tender of distribution ought to be insisted upon, on peril of punishment, or the infliction of some mark of disgrace by the Court.

Then, again, his Lordship considers it desirable that a trader should be able to effect a compromise with his creditors, without being forced by the obstinacy of an insignificant portion of them to make a public exposure of his affairs, and that therefore facility ought to be afforded to him to accomplish this with the bulk of his unsecured creditors. Such an arrangement, upon being found to comply with certain conditions as to the number and amount of debts of the consenting creditors, should be filed, and thus become an order of the Court binding upon all, the other remedies of the creditors in regard to the debts dealt with by the arrangement being *ipso facto* stayed. These private arrangements, it is added, are to be confined to cases where perfect integrity has been displayed by the insolvent. Failing this, their efficiency is not to be a bar to the institution of proceedings of a criminal character in the Insolvent Court, by any creditor who believes that he can convict the debtor of conduct punishable by that Court.

These, then, are some of the salient features of a document which almost exhausts the subject upon which it treats. Our limits will not permit us to follow the learned Judge over the entire path which he has traversed, but sufficient, we trust, has been shown above to satisfy our readers that the reforms and improvements suggested are of great value, and that, if adopted, they will sweep aside a crowd of abuses which, as his Lordship has remarked, are "a public scandal on our system of administering justice."

EASTER EVE.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette)

THESE lines will fall under the notice of their readers within a few hours of the end of Lent, and it appears natural to turn for a moment from the common topics of political and social discussion to look at another department of things, which after all possesses an ever deeper and more permanent interest. Of the many commonplaces which will be addressed to all the congregations in England to-morrow, a considerable number will turn upon the Church and "her" festivals. We shall hear how the penitential and gloomy season has now passed away, and is to be succeeded by a time of cheerfulness and festivity, and most people know pretty well into what sort of divisions such discourses will run, as it were, of themselves. They will also know, in all probability, how utterly dead, unreal, unnatural, and altogether foreign to their daily life and habits of thought such discourses generally are. With some exceptions here and there the course of life in the … has ceased to be regulated by ecclesiastical h… thought. We are not sad during Lent. We do … rejoice at Easter. The great Church festivals are little more than holidays which happen to be called by ecclesiastical names, but which in really are just like other holidays. Work intermits for a few days at Easter and Christmas, just as it intermits for a longer period in the autumn; but the number of people who, if they wanted to work on Good Friday or Christmas Day, would feel in the least degree hampered in doing so by conscientious scruples is very small. Even Sunday itself is probably less strictly observed than it was five-and-twenty years ago. There is, in short, a general relaxation throughout large and influential classes of society of the force of religious ceremonial observances. The outward and visible signs and recognitions of religion in daily life are continually diminishing in number and authority. Days of public fasting and humiliation are now left to the private discretion of religious bodies. Religious expression are now nearly so common as they once were. Lord Derby's form of speech, in the course the other day, jealous for the honour of her child, declared that this was a heathen country, for that none of the child's relations or friends, said "God bless it." The invisible word is no doubt, freely recognised in common conversation by the national oath, but those who have the opportunity of observing the pathology of language will probably agree with us in thinking that, though there is still a lamentable amount of profanity to be heard in the streets, the commonest and most characteristic expressions are derived from a different source. We are indeed so shy of referring to things supernatural that the fear of God and the special instigation of the devil are no longer contrasted with each other in indictments for murder, and that one at least of the judges systematically refuses to add to the sentence of death, "May the Lord have mercy on your soul."

No doubt there are exceptions to this tendency, but they are exceptions which in the strictest sense prove the rule, inasmuch as they are reactions against it. The whole High Church movement in its various shapes, both within the Church of England and without, is one great protest against the tendency under consideration, and in particular places and classes it is no doubt powerful enough to lead superficial observers to the conclusion that the tide is running the other way; but if the matter is properly looked into it is obvious enough that in every part of Europe the lay mode of looking at life is the common and the increasing one, and that the ecclesiastical way of looking as it is only a reaction, and in many places a very forced and spasmodical one. In one of his late publications Dr. Manning observes that everywhere through… … or one of the authors … which he edited ob… … Governments of Europe … sense of the words this is … quite … …ts of men on all impo… …t subjects, their legislation, their amusements, their very language, and the regulation of their daily habits of life are continually growing to be less and less influenced by definite religious doctrines. They are continually tending to become more and more things of this world and this life.

To many persons this is the greatest and most interesting of all contemporary phenomena. There is no important department of affairs in which its influence is not felt. It has as clearly marked an influence on morals, on the social relations, and on politics as upon theology or public worship, and the distress and anxiety which it causes to many minds is at least as deep and well marked as the confident exultation which it excites in others. It has driven many persons to take refuge in the most exaggerated views of the Roman Catholic creed. It is saluted by others as the characteristic leading feature of all that they mean by progress and civilization. We will try to make one or two observations upon it which have been suggested by the season of the year, and by the practice of that large and increasing number of persons to whom Easter means nothing but a fragment of the long vacation which has happily slipped into the spring. The first remark is that it is by no means too late to blame, to argue against, or to lament the tendency in question. If a man is not ecclesiastically minded, if he is, impatient of religious ceremonies and looks upon them more or less definitely with an aversion of which he may never have traced out the origin, all the arguments and all the rebukes in the world will not convince him. The streets have lately been placarded with an exhortation to the passers by to keep Good Friday, on account of the solemn nature of the event which it commemorates. But if a man is conscientiously able to say, as many people are, that the view which he takes of those events, and the influence which those views have on his conduct in fixed and settled matters, on which neither the eating of salt fish nor even the not eating of meat for dinner will exercise any influence at all, and to which such observances and others of the same kind appear merely impertinent and irrelevant —if he says, My views are not expressed by your ceremonies; they are inappropriate and ill-proportioned to my feelings, and jar upon me like the manners of a foreign country or a different age of the world—what can be said to him? The answer is, Nothing. You would have to alter the man's whole frame of mind before you could make him like what you want him to like. You might as well try to give him an ear for music, or a taste for French cookery.

The next remark is that this state of mind is, or may be, based upon a perfectly rational and consistent view of things which is seldom perhaps plainly realized by those who feel it, and which in persistently and most unfortunately overlooked by preachers, who appear in general to be either ignorant of its existence or unable to do justice to it in any way. Men who have no turn whatever for ecclesiastical ceremonies, who never made the faintest distinction between Lent and other times of the year, and whom it is impossible to work up into a state of religious excitement upon any subject, habitually practise certain religious observances; for instance, they go to church on a Sunday. The topic continually urged against such people is that they are inconsistent or hypocritical, that they give no good account of their conduct, nor assign any reason why they do so much and no more. This is the staple of thousands of sermons, and as no one ever gets a reply upon the clergymen it looks very convincing. If a reply were permitted, the matter might be considerably altered. Such a man as we have referred to—and our readers must know hundreds of them—would say, "My conduct exactly corresponds to the state of my mind on these subjects, and that state of mind is perfectly reasonable, and I am prepared to defend it. I am in a state of enforced and therefore contented ignorance on most of the great topics of religion. My practical conclusion is that public worship is spiritually, morally, and socially good—that I had better acquiesce in that form of it which is established in my own country and neighbourhood, inasmuch as experience has proved its general utility, and I accordingly do so; but I am conscious that the whole subject is beset with difficulties, many of which, as you candidly tell me from the pulpit, are altogether insoluble and intractable. I do not believe that you, the clergy know more about these things than other people, and I positively know that you are continually trying to make up in vehemence what you want in knowledge. For these reasons I act just as I feel and think. I attend public worship because I thoroughly believe it to be a good thing. I do not care for …

LANDED PROPERTY IN ENGLAND.

(From the Times.)

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH has succeeded in starting a question capable of any number of answers, and equally inconclusive and equally useless. "Where are the 4,000 freeholders of Buckinghamshire?" Mr. Disraeli replies that they are where one would naturally expect them to be—in Buckinghamshire, where it appears by the Register there are 4,500 freeholders. To this Mr. Goldwin Smith replies, in substance, that the freeholders Mr. Disraeli speaks of are not real, *bona fide* freeholders, but men of straw, freeholders in buckram—men with a cottage and a garden. But not with small independent estates, on which they could live and call their souls their own. The freeholders he spoke of resided on their land, and were squires in a small way. They walked up to town to protect their representative, which freeholders are not found doing now a day. The picture is suggestive; the inference elastic. But Mr. Goldwin Smith analyzes the electoral roll of Chalfont, where he finds 74 occupiers against 30 freeholders, a majority of the latter non-resident, all of them on the most petty scale. It scarcely seems to occur to Mr. Goldwin Smith that, though he can see the very worst of the existing state of the constituency and the existing state of things in general, he could not, with the best intentions and the utmost research, learn much more than a few naked figures about the free holders of Buckinghamshire and the state of rural society in the reign of Charles I. Could he possibly, by any resurrectionary process, have the choice between the society of those days and of these, it is more than probable he would find good reason to be satisfied with his own period. But if we take his own showing and estimate, we cannot see what it comes to. In the long interval between those days and our own, these "real freeholders," no doubt, after the usual process of subdivision, embarrassment, debt, and mortgage, have sold their land, and thereby obtained at least a temporary relief. A large proportion of these very freeholders went to America; others walked to London and stayed there, finding they could live better on some kind of trade or employment than on a few acres of ill-drained land. The purchasers cultivated the land better; paid wages, which the old freeholders did not; maintained the poor, proofs of whom in the reign of Queen Elizabeth had to be driven out of Aylesbury by main force and with the threat of the gallows; and paid taxes, which Mr. Goldwin Smith's freeholders had a most decided objection to do. It is impossible to prevent people buying and selling land, except by prohibiting trade which of course would prevent the … capital which is really answerable … erous traffic in land. At least, the … course we can think of is to revive the … w which allowed no land to be alien… … the descendants of the original owner … than fifty years. But this is the law of … Independence, which Mr. Goldwin Smith likes … except as he does the usurpations of capital. … or from we see no escape from monopoly of land … except by the liberty of buying and selling it, … country the liberty of buying and selling it … we must… monopoly. The constitution of this … But, inclines to liberty. We stand by it, and … country fall by it if necessary.

Is … of fact, is the land of this … Peer and small… shared between the two great foes … normal natural happiness and independence—the … to buy a… Capitalist? Is it impossible for the … to Lon… freeholder, or the man who would be one, … order … small estate, and that one near enough … poor… to allow of his walking up, with an … old hist… the gallery of the House of Commons in … that. Is… if he wishes? We need not go back to … selves… vies, or even to electoral statistics, for … twisted … advertising columns speak for themselves … opinion. … need no interpreter; they can be … when they shou… hose; the… be warped to no … tion, and no sligh… can … they are led … lying in the open… …ily contribu… controversial arena. Our … contained a cumulative fa… …des of the … we venture to commend … …ression … think for themselves, and … which … clusions upon the actual … … with to … page there were advertis… … in con… twenty landed estates, amoun… … in one … acres, and probably worth … than one. They offered choice … 4,000 … pitalists and purchasers of … tions. They lay in many count… … ca… chiefly in the metropolitan, in the … land, along the great railways, and … of the hives of British industry. If … advertising sheet, and glan… the gentle… page, he will find that he has the … will ask for … veral large estates in Essex, inc… down that … and a "Farm." If he would … choice of se… between London and the m…nding a "Hall" … tricts, but nearer the fountain … like a territory … than the hotbed of Toryism, manufacturing dis… with 7,500 acres of valuable … of Liberal opinions … besides a smaller estate in the… there is a "Park" … other hand, there are nice l… in Shropshire, … able for those who cannot aspire … country. On the … and who do not wish to colonize properties suit… industrial principles, in Sussex to be potentates, … Berks, and Bucks—all, by size England on in… walking distance of … Hou… Surrey, Kent, … Though the laws of space prevent the co-within… ence of many large estates within a small radius, … it so happens that there is a "Court" with 2,500 … acres on sale as near as Croydon, and an estate … of 2,000 acres in Surrey. There is now the opportunity of following the example of the Hon… Apparent, and becoming a large landed proprietor in Norfolk. If the neighbourhood of a pleasant watering place be preferred, there are 800 … sant in the market near Cheltenham, and a "… acres with 500 acres near Swindon. There is a "Hall" … chance now for any one who prefers more like … ous scenery in Derbyshire. Haunts, of course, is … a good country, and so is Devonshire, … are openings in both of them. We can … There … tend to monopolize all the advertisi… pre… this sort; indeed, we can only suppose… of … are a tenth or a twentieth of so … that these … really good properties absolutely … much of the … and waiting the highest bidder in the market, … be quite as easy just now … Indeed, it must … house or a carriage, and … buy an estate as … to secure a really good … a good deal easier than with fourteen stone on horse, safe across country … back.

We cannot promise … the land will go to the … lowest bidder, or even to … low one for, no doubt, … land is dear. But how … is this? It is not easy … to raise the price of … operation of the law tends … burdens on land from… for the law lays many … are exempt. We should… which capital and trade … the purchasers of these… 24,000 acres will ob… tain half as much int… as they would by inve… in good railways. … What, then, is it that… everywhere raises the … price of land beyond a… its productive value… economical proportion to … of this age from … and seduces the Ironsides … It is every… their hereditary independence? … with more… the competition of gentlemen … from Manc… and credit, and thriving concerns, … from Glas… ster and Liverpool, from London, … money is … and a hundred other places where … root in the… They wish to settle, to take … part of the… soil, and to become, in a manner, … ciety. … indigenous population and local … but at the… for this prospect they would not … all. No bubble and risk of making money at … filling a w… ame to them, therefore, for ful… it is they … o… se wish and a natural law. … … that do it, and it is they that …

impossible for a small person to buy a small piece of land, and to get … small but competent living out of it, as Mr. Goldwin Smith thinks they used to do. These estates will be found more or less dear in proportion to their distance from the great centres of our population. It is the people that make them dear. Thin the people by making the fruits of enterprise precarious, and leaving people no reason to work beyond a certain compulsory standard, and land will become cheap enough. It is the very perfection of our industrial condition that gives land what may be called its excessive value. That at least may be said in England. The price of good land is enhanced in Ireland by the competition of those who have little chance of life except by scraping its surface. So also in France, in many parts of which a man is a small proprietor or nothing, and everybody is holding his bit of land with the gripe of a miser. But in England, be it dear or cheap, there is still a good deal of land in the market. If it is wanted, it can be got, if people have the money to pay for it, and we presume no body proposes that it shall be sold for less than its market value.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF OUR DOCKYARDS.*

IRON *versus* GRANITE.

(From the Times, April 18)

THE true economy of a State, like that of an individual, consists not so much in saving money as in laying it out to the best advantage. Sometimes a rugality little short of parsimony may be called for by the conditions of the case; at other times a generous expenditure is the truest economy. England has lately invested, or is investing, large sums in fortifications. We have shown that forts set ships free, and render invasion, with the ruinous events that follow in its train, less probable. So far, then, the country has acted on the principle of insurance. The next question is, "Have we done the best possible with our millions? Have we in fact, insured our lives in the best Office? Have our military advisers given us earth where earth was best, granite where granite, iron where iron?" The solution of these questions is a far more intricate problem than appears at first sight, and we should be inclined to return a negative answer did we not consider part of the money as spent in persuading the country to insure its own life. The national defences are the creations of Lord Palmerston, and there is some reason to believe that his scheme did not find favour even with the whole of his Cabinet. For reasons which we shall presently give, it appears that iron and earth might have been advantageously substituted for granite in some places at a greater or less cost, as the case may be, but it is extremely doubtful whether Parliament would have granted the supplies from time to time had members been told that the increase of artillery power was diminishing the value of the constructions first recommended. On the whole, the nation will have reason to be proud of its defences. A large sum will have been spent, and some of the forts will not be as strong as the present power of heavy guns would lead us to desire; but we need neither be ashamed to show our new stone and iron walls to foreign visitors, nor doubt that a careful study of them by intending invaders will tend towards the relinquishment of any designs upon the integrity of our harbours. Before proceeding to examine the qualifications of various structures we present our readers with a list of the new Portsmouth forts, their construction and armament, for the purpose of reference.

SPITHEAD AND SEA DEFENCES.—OUTER LINE.

	Guns. Heavy rifled.	95 cwt. and under General.	Total estimated cost.
Horse sand Fort	33	..	£335,000
No Man's Land	63	..	4 6,000
Other Spithead works	81	..	393,000
St. Helen's Fort	15	..	115,000
Bembridge Battery	..	5 and 38 mortars.	

INNER LINE.

Gilkicker Battery	27	16 mortars.	84,000
Southsea Castle	36	12 mortars.	
Eastney Batteries	..	18 guns.	90,000
Lump Battery	..	17 guns	

DEFENCE OF NEEDLES PASSAGE.

Hurst Castle	67	..	171,000
Needles Battery	6	..	
Hatherwood	7	..	
Warden Point	8	..	90,000
Cliffe End	20	..	
Golden Hill	..	12 guns.	

ISLE OF WIGHT.—COAST DEFENCES.

Sandown Bay Forts, Military Road, and posts for defence of South-west Coast.	38	25 guns.	168,000

LAND DEFENCES.—OUTER LINE.

Fort Purbrook and outworks	..	50	
Widley	..	37	
Southwick	..	29	330,000
Nelson	..	20	
Wallington	..	23	
Fareham	..	24	

INNER LINE.

Elhise Lines	..	36	
Fort Grange	..	38	
Fort Rowner	..	38	330,000
Fort Brockhurst	..	38	
Stoke's Bay Lines	..	42	
Total	374	557 guns	£2,081,000

CONSTRUCTION.

Horse and Fort and No Man's Land—Iron on granite, and concrete foundations.

Other Spithead Works and St. Helen's Fort.—Iron towards sea, granite casemates landwards.

Puckpool Battery.—Earth.

Gilkicker Battery.—Granite casemates, iron shields.

Southsea Castle, Eastney Batteries, and Lump Battery.—Open earth battery, with iron shields.

Hurst Castle.—Granite casemates.

Needles Battery.—Iron shields.

Hatherwood, Warden Point, and Cliffe End.—Earth.

Golden Hill.—Barracks, with earthworks. A keep for three batteries above.

Sandown Bay Forts, Military Road, and Posts for Defence of South-West Coast.—Chiefly earth, except one granite and iron shields.

Fort Purbrook and outworks, Widley. Southwick, and Nelson.—Strong works, with deep ditches cut in the chalk, and flanked by caponiers. Bombproof barracks.

Wallington.—Partly built on clay, riveted scarps.

Fareham.—Earthwork, with bombproof casemates under rampart, flanked by caponiers.

Elhise Lines.—Earth, casemated flanks.

Forts Grange, Rowner, and Brockhurst.—Earth, with masonry keep and casemated flanks.

Stoke's Bay Lines.—Earthworks.

Forts which command the sea, especially those in the outer line, have no limit to their range, and, on the other hand, must look to receive the hardest pounding. They should, therefore, be of the strongest construction, and carry the heaviest guns, equal at least to anything that can be brought against them. Those in the inner line must also be strong, but armed according to the intention for which they were built. Land forts are generally supposed to have only to meet siege guns. We may, however, feel sure that an enemy so near his ships would find means to bring up some heavy guns, as high as, say, 7-inch calibre, and in war time it is probable that the armament of these forts would not be confined to the lighter rifled pieces, but mount a few heavy ones, perhaps here and there in turrets. But the defects in the land forts are all capable of rectification after the war trumpet has roused the country, or bricks and … to the utmost. If the fascinati… strong for our … mortar has proved rather … navvies" could … engineers, a few gangs … however, we turn … soon put all that to rights. … regret to see gra… to the sea forts we cannot… we would rather have … nite, granite, where… sometimes in places … iron or earth, and gran… at Southsea Castle, … where, as in the embra… some seem introduced … for example, the blocks … is all very well to … as a gratuitous expense. … ment of artillery fire … quote the unexpected dev… was foreseen before … but much of that develop… of the rock, and … a stone of the… all wasted in their generation, … save… the Quarries… Verona lies under … the shadow of marble hills, the Austrians have … hidden beneath mounds of earth every stone … built into a fort since 1859; and, since the introduction of rifled ordnance, a mass of testimony has been accumulating, sufficient, we should have supposed, to leave no doubt on this point. There have been two great sieges in modern times, Sebastopol and Charleston, and a number of experiments from which we may … almost as useful knowledge as from the … annals of real war. Let us examine the evidence … of Todleben and Gillmore, and search the records … of the Iron-plate and Ordnance Select Committees for the elucidation of these points.

In October, 1854, the allied fleet of wooden ships bombarded the sea forts of Sebastopol. The highest calibre of gun was the smooth-bore 68 pounder. Wooden ships under such circumstances have no chance; they must retire or become mere slaughter houses, even at the comparatively long ranges adopted on that occasion. The weakness of the striking shot was such that the masonry of Fort Constantine was merely pitted by each blow, and no casemated gun was struck; yet ten embrasures were damaged, five out of six furnaces for heating shot were destroyed, five men killed and 50 wounded, principally in an exposed battery on the terreplein, while the Wasp earth battery on the hill was untouched and did great damage to the enemy. The Telegraph battery had only one carriage disabled. If such were to be the conditions of modern warfare, stone batteries on the shore would do well enough, in spite of the failure of Bomarsund, but earthworks further back with bombproofs would be better. In our next example the ships were stronger, but yet offering nothing like the resistance to shot and shell demanded in the construction of our present ironclads. Furthermore, they were armed with smooth-bored guns, and engaged at ranges of 900 to 1,500 yards from the fort (Sumpter), while they had to endure a fire … from guns and mortars, some of the former being rifled. The Keokuk, a two-turreted Monitor, was sunk by a 7 inch rifled shot. Only 83 rounds altogether were fired from the ships; 58 of these struck, and the fort was considerably damaged. That a brick casemated fort only 11 feet thick at its best should have stood so well is only an additional argument against smooth-bore guns for in the same siege Sumpter was destroyed, Wagner was rendered untenable, and in 1862 Pulaski was breached without difficulty by rifled guns at ranges of from 1,650 yards upwards. General Gillmore sums up his experience of forts, guns, and ships in nine pages of his Report, and arrives at the following conclusions:—

"The rapid breaching of Fort Pulaski in April, 1862, at the distance of 1,650 yards, and the more recent demolition of Fort Sumpter, with batteries the nearest and, moreover, not the heaviest, of which was 3,475 yards distant from that work, have very naturally led to inquiries into the merits of masonry forts with exposed scarps, with their armament arranged tier above tier, which forms a most prominent feature in the system of works adopted, and now being constructed for the defence of our important harbours, arsenals, and depots."

He proceeds to say that the sites of some of the works already built may not be adopted for defence under the new conditions of ordnance, but that new outworks may supply the deficiency:—

"For works already constructed it may, and probably will, be necessary to build earthworks, or use traversplating, to to protect masonry that might without much hazard have been left exposed to the smoothbore guns of former calibre."

For Channel and harbour defence he says that "a judicious use of Iron-clad masonry may afford the requisite amount of security to these guns" but that the "use of many-tiered casemated masonry forts, with exposed walls, will have to be restricted to localities that do not offer advantages pointing to other modes of construction." "No important battery should be made to depend for its security on the unprotected masonry upon which it rests."

The wisdom of protecting our shores by fortifications becomes clearer every day, and General Gillmore declares it in these words, which apply equally to England:—

"Our defence against an attack or invasion by the land forces of an enemy is to be found in the patriotism and valour of our volunteer soldiery. But our best and largest army, unless provided with suitable artillery and cover for the men, could make no adequate defence against even one well armed vessel. Permanent shore batteries, armed with heavy guns, supply this defence."

Another paragraph of the American General's report bears too directly upon our present subject to be omitted here:—

"A hasty comparison of the two somewhat novel and startling facts developed on these occasions—viz., that 110,643lb. of metal produced a breach in F

of the stage of manners at which they have arrived. It would be impossible in our House of Commons; not because the House represents oligarchic ideas in politics, but because we have a very long civilization at the back of us, while the Americans have only a very short civilization. One wishes very much that the Americans would advance rather more rapidly in the pursuit of the amenities; only let us not father on democracy the offences against good taste and fastidiousness which are really due to the social state, and which, after all are not a bit more repugnant to modern politeness than the manners of our own senators a generation or two back—and they were aristocratic enough in all conscience.

Mr. Covode's humour, however, and that of the gentleman who proposed a swallow-tailed coat with stars and stripes on the tails, were both quenched by Mr. Banks, who took up seriously what these two wits had taken up jocosely. The question whether the American Ambassadors should wear spotted waistcoats, shoe-buckles, swords, and so forth, was no joke to him. Somehow or other, in his eyes, it involves the supremacy of the United States. By an inscrutable mental process, the shoe-buckles and swallow-tails recalled to the mind of Mr. Banks the alleged prophecy of Turgot, that the United States would prove to be the Carthage of the modern world. Mr. Banks put a truly remarkable and original interpretation upon this. For it is usually supposed that in the ancient world Carthage was, on the whole, something like a failure. At all events, nobody thinks that the Carthaginians impressed their ideas very deeply or permanently on the surrounding world. But people like Mr. Banks choose to have new theories of history, just as they choose to have everything else new. So he supposes that the Carthaginian function which the United States are destined to fulfil in the great State-system of the modern world is to impress new notions upon the mind of Europe. For the future, the grand storehouse of fertilizing ideas for Europe will no longer be the mystical East, but the more fresh and glorious West. We are to begin simply, and to advance gradually from things small to the very greatest. Breeches will be the form in which American missionary effort will first touch the heart and understanding of Europe. Her initial function is to teach Europe how to dress. If an Englishman goes to the Court of Dahomey, Mr. Banks might ask, does he doff his own habitual raiment and don a fig leaf, a string of beads, and a hat? Why then should an American citizen at St. James's or the Tuileries array himself in a flowered satin waistcoat, a snuff-coloured coat, and a sword, simply because the barbarous etiquette of those Courts prescribes such absurd and incongruous apparel? Europeans ought to be taught better, and the only way to instruct them is to refuse compliance with a preposterous usage. "Longum est iter per precepta, breve et efficax per exempla. Mr. Banks apparently believes in an original and peculiar modification of the famous saying of Fletcher of Saltoun. Let who will make laws for Europe, provided America may furnish the pattern for its coat and breeches. Mr. Summer is much too sensible a man to sympathize with this extraordinary and most exalted notion of the business of American representatives in Europe. It is said, indeed, that he brought the motion forward, not in order to favour Europe with choice specimens of American or Carthaginian tailoring, but simply because that powerful originality on which his nation so justly prides itself had impelled some of the Ambassadors to devise Court-dresses for themselves, so fearfully and wonderfully made as to fill every decent American who saw them with an unpleasant awe or equally unpleasant shame. From this point of view, the resolution forbidding the Ambassadors to appear in any dress but that of an ordinary American citizen assumes the air of a distinct mark of respect to our feelings. What is intended is not that Europe shall be proselytized, but that it shall cease to laugh the costumes of too original and inventive Americans. That constructive genius which is so strickingly exhibited in everything practical, from iron-clad ships down to apple-parers, for some reason or other breaks down when it comes to trousers and coats. The truth is that an æsthetic element enters into breeches. And the Americans have been too busy with more urgent and practical affairs to attend much to this department. They are weak in æsthetics, and they are therefore weak in tailoring. Yet we are not sure that, even from the æsthetic side, they are not right in their new resolution. Take the Court-dress of St James's, for example. What can be more ugly, unreasonable, and inconvenient than the costume in which, on [illegible] occasions, respectable gentlemen are made to figure? [illegible] they will be mistaken for butlers [illegible] gentleman said, in and men-servants," [illegible] deprecation of Mr. Sumner's motion, "if the only dress like an ordinary American citizen." Most men, however, who have arrived at a decorous middle age would, we should think, much rather run the risk of being mistaken for butlers than expose their wretched shanks to the cold of the atmosphere and the suppressed ridicule of the multitude. A calfless great man—and it is surprising how often great men are calfless—will look with envy upon the American who can clothe his legs in the decorous obscurity of trousers.

It is a little difficult to keep from laughing at the idea of so much fuss being made about so unimportant a concern. Still it is worth remembering that, no further back than the commencement of the present Parliament, some commotion arose in our own House of Commons because two of its most distinguished members, Mr. Mill and Mr. Bright, objected to attend the Speaker's dinner in the prescribed costume, and therefore could not attend at all. And then there was the recent diplomatic thunderstorm aroused by the refusal of the Pope's porter to admit a vehicle drawn by a single horse, even though behind the single horse sat the representative of the post-Nonil Bismark. To all expostulation the porter only replied with his [illegible]'s usual "Non possumus." If [illegible] etiquette run to seed in this [illegible] there is something rather sensible [illegible] thinks of [illegible] in resolution to [illegible] nothing to [illegible] fashion, [illegible] develops [illegible] in the American [illegible] big sheaf [illegible] do with a system [illegible] conduct of such [illegible] one of deep-[illegible] written about the [illegible] but is the Pope's porter in refusing to admit [illegible] horse brougham. This sort of snobbish [illegible] common enough among "parvenus" and upstarts, but it is amazing in an old-established [illegible] like that of the Vatican. There, if anywhere, we should think they could afford to know mere one horse people. Compared with folly like this at any rate, the line taken by the "parvenus" of the West is worthy of all admiration. There is so little danger of our having too lax a code of etiquette in Europe, that an infusion of uncerebrious nonsense from the West is not likely to do us any harm. It is more likely to do us good, by stimulating us to brush away a certain portion of cobwebby usage which does not make public life any more dignified, while it does make it decidedly less wholesome and free.

MR. SWINBURNE'S NEW POEM.*

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, April 13.)

MR. SWINBURNE'S new poem is a rhapsody about freedom, Italy, and the revolutionary heroes who have united that broken nation under the rule of liberty-loving men. As a work of art, as well as a manifestation of genius, it is inferior to every other work of pretension which Mr. Swinburne has yet produced. Of thought in it there is none; of sentiment plenty—all of the blazing kind which promises above everything to burn out rapidly; of imagination there is more—bold vivid imagination, riotous also and felicitous not always; of enthusiasm there is so much, and so much is made of it, that at last it becomes tedious; and how dreadful a thing is tedious enthusiasm needs no expositor. The poem is contained in sixty-six pages, and of these about twenty are occupied by a string of adjurations to the hills, skies, plains, woods, winds, waves, gorges, dews, rains, olives, bays, myrtles, moons, seasons, storms, graves, and a hundred other things, to praise Mazzini. Then when that list is exhausted, every city in Italy is called upon by name to "praise him,"—just as if the Italian patriot were a new God and Mr. Swinburne another Linnæus. There is something very offensive in this parody apart from its tedium and its pompous puerility. One passage in the book is really a fine one. This we will quote. The poet sees Freedom and Italy in a vision (on the very night, last winter, when the shooting stars were so abundant), and thus Italy is addressed by Freedom:—

"Because the years were heavy on thy head;
Because dead things are dead;
Because thy chosen on hill-side city and plain
Are shed as drops of rain;
Because all earth was black, all heaven was blind,
And we cast out of mind;
Because men wept, saying, Freedom, knowing of thee,
Child, that thou wast not free;
Because wherever blood was not shame was
Where thy pure foot did pass;
Because on Promethean rocks distent
Thou fouler eagles rent;
Because a serpent stains with slime and foam
This that is not thy Rome;
Child of my womb, whose limbs were made in me,
Have I forgotten thee?
In all thy dreams through all these years on wing,
Hast thou dreamedseach a thing?
The mother hears her cubs in secret nest,
The child outgrows the breast;
But sons as stars shall fall from heaven and cease,
Else no truth in us these;
Yea, utmost skies forget their utmost sun,
Ere we twain be not one;
My lesser jewels sewn on skirt and hem,
I have no heed of them
Incored and flawed by cloth or craft or power;
But thou, that wast my flower,
The blossom bound between my brows and worn
In sight of even and morn
From the last ember of the flameless west
To the dawn's baring breast—
I were not Freedom if thou were not free,
Nor thou wert Italy.
O mystic rose ingrained with blood, impearled
With tears of all the world!
The torpor of their blind brute ridden trance
Kills England and chills France;
And Spain sobs hard through strangling blood; and snow
Hide the huge eastern woes.—
But thou, twin-born with morning, nursed of noon,
And blessed of star and moon!
What shall avail to assail thee any more,
From sacred shore to shore?
Have Time and Love not knelt down at they feet,
Thy sore, thy soiled, thy sweet,
Fresh from the flints and mire of murderous ways
And dust of travelling days?
Hath Time not kissed them, Love not washed them fair,
And wiped with tears and hair?
Though God forget thee, I will not forget;
Though heaven and earth be set
Against thee, O unconquerable child,
Abased, abased, reviled,
Lift thou not less from no funereal bed
Thine undishonored head;
Love thou not less, by lips of thine once prest,
This my now barren breast;
Seek thou not less, being well assured thereof,
O child, my latest love.
For now the barren bosom shall bear fruit,
Songs leap from lips long mute,
And with my milk the mouths of nations fed
Again be glad and red
That were worn white with hunger and sorrow and thirst
And thou most fair and first,
Thou whose warm hands and sweet live lips I feel
Upon me for a seal,
Thou whose least looks, whose smiles and little sighs,
Whose passionate pure eyes,
Whose clear fair limbs that neither bonds could bruise
Nor hate of men misuse,
Whose flower-like breath and bosom, O my child,
O mine and undefiled,
Fill with such tears as burn like bitter wine
These mother's eyes of mine,
Shrill with huge passions and primeval pains
The fulness of my veins.
O sweetest head sage-higher than any stands
I touch thee with mine hands,
I lay my lips upon thee, O thou most sweet,
To lift thee on thy feet,
And with the fire of mine to fill thine eyes;
I say unto thee, Arise.

The pomp of rhythm, the beauty of diction in this passage are altogether remarkable. Taken apart from the rest of the poem, it adds another example of exquisite workmanship to many which Mr. Swinburne has already given us. But even here the carnality of idea which disfigures most of his work is not absent. He cannot personify Freedom or Italy and make women of them, without betraying the delights of a dribble over lips and breasts, fair limbs and flower-like breath. And with this passage ends all that is really admirable in the book. The same skill, the same melody reappear frequently; but they are exercised in what strongly impresses the reader as a forced enthusiasm, a fervour artificially sustained. Orsini, Garibaldi, Mazzini, are glorified in what is often a very grand kind of verbosity, but still we must call it verbose. Sometimes it almost rises into true poetry: but then at other times it sinks into nothing better than an elegant kind of rant.

GOVERNMENT BY INSTINCT.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, April 13.)

If we could believe that the decision which was come to in the House of Commons last night was the outcome of a full and independent consideration of the question before it, we should protest our disagreement with the verdict, indeed, but we should have some contentment in bowing to it after all. But watching the way in which the question was disposed of, it is impossible to indulge the poor satisfaction of believing that a majority of our representatives did go faithfully and carefully to what we must think an unfortunate conclusion. If we said that the personal payment of rates principle was affirmed last night with no regard for the alarming probabilities of its working, we should say a little too much, perhaps, for those candid politicians who unfortunately were *not* decided out of existence by the *Anti-Jacobin*; but this much is certain, that no attempt was made to answer the many and the cogent objections which have been urged against it. They have never been faced even; for the very good reason that whoever stands against them must fall by them. There was some rude assertion last night that the bill was a good bill, and the main principle of it a good principle; but as for any regular attempt to show that we need not fear the corruption, the jobbery, the injustice, the agitation which have been alleged as the certain consequences of its operation, there was none at all. Argument was met by assertion, debate by strategy. The *Times*, speaking with fond approval of a means of legislation which it has all along recommended, says that "the result must be attributed to 'unerring instinct' rather than to an exercise of judicial reason," and that the "instinct" [illegible] necessarily unerring we agree by no [illegible] this statement entirely. Our difference with the *Times*, and with those who think with the *Times*, is in demanding the exercise of judicial reason in all legislation, and in rejecting the fortuitous operation of "instincts" governed by political strategists, and not by conscience and opinion. That by managing the "instincts" of this set of men, by flattering the "instincts" of another, the Government gained their triumph last night we do not doubt; but whether these various impulses are to be called "unerring" or not can never be decided until the measure they sanction is in actual operation, and we should have preferred the exercise of a little judicial reason to discover before hand what the actual working of that measure is likely to be. However, this has been denied. The most telling argument on the Ministerial side last night was not addressed to the bill at all, or to the grand principle of it which was supposed to be under discussion. Nor was it an argument either, but simply one of those recriminatory taunts which seem to be regarded in the House of Commons as the most fatal weapons at the command of the human intellect. It was urged with an air of confident triumph that Mr. Gladstone's amendment was nothing better than a political "dodge" (she the House of Commons certainly ought to have acquired by this time a fine discrimination as to political dodges), because it would put together in division such various objectors as Lord Cranborne, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Lowe. No doubt it did have that effect and probably was meant to have that effect. But as we regard the measure, it is open to objection by most different opinions, for the simple [illegible] on every point of view from which [illegible] reason that [illegible] a bad bill. It is surely enough [illegible] to can be seen it is [illegible] Disraeli's particular [illegible] for its rejection by [illegible] who think with him, that [illegible] ge will give enormous power to the manœuvres [illegible] lar scheme of household suffrage, [illegible] of Radical leaders [illegible] ment, and offer at all times a field for the steeds [illegible] ration of Radical leagues. It is surely enough [illegible] to of the franchise that the bill would give the contests under the [illegible] chise to cliques of parish offices, any particular [illegible] domination of any set of ideas or [illegible] half a dozen such considerations, every one of which is important, and may well weigh decisively in the mind of a Tory like Sir William Heathcote, or a Radical like Mr. Forster. For ourselves, one or two of them alone would have decided us against the measure; taken altogether, they appear to offer overwhelming reasons for its rejection. To make it tolerable these objections must be first answered, and *then* others will remain. First, that the main principle of the bill is founded on the dogma that any man who wants to have a vote ought to have it—whether or not he is otherwise fitted for its exercise by any common standard of intelligence or independence. That even if the desire to exercise the franchise is prompted by a real interest in national affairs, warranted by capacity, made safe by an independent spirit and circumstances of independence, than it has to be paid for; the voter has to be "mulcted" in a fine for the privilege. Next that the privilege, under such conditions as these, may be extended to half a borough and withheld from the other half at the discretion of "the parish"—and in confidence that "the parish" is above all influences of jobbery. Next that the bill drives a wedge of discontent down to the very lowest stratum of society, and that down this wedge will inevitably flow all the elements of corruption in search of such men as would never pay a farthing for a vote, but see no objection to taking a pound for one and obtaining the dignity of the franchise at the same time. Next, the creation of a fresh horde of electioneering agents of a lower type than any yet known—agents who will "influence" with pots of beer and the excitement of political hatred. And lastly, that these evils are of such doubtful measure that no estimate can possibly be taken of them. That they must be great appears certain; but how great they are capable of becoming under circumstances favourable to their growth no man can imagine. Of course it is not quite too late for the House of Commons to set aside its instincts for a while and bring a little reason to bear upon all these questions. The bill has not passed yet, though the House would seem to have surrendered all effectual opposition to it. If it relies upon Mr. Disraeli's candid spirit of compromise, it relies upon a thing which has landed it in a position of extreme, humiliation already, and which is now vanishing altogether. What does Mr. Disraeli mean by his offer to "co-operate" in anything that is not a "party attack?" What single objection made in Committee by any large number of Liberals cannot be met by calling it a party attack, and by using over again all the manœuvres which insured the triumph of last night? The truth is the House of Commons is in an almost helpless position before Mr. Disraeli; and all we can do is to wait to see whether the further exercise of its instincts will serve it—and —better than they have done heretofore.

* "A song of Italy." By Algernon Charles Swinburne (London: John Camden Hotten, 1867.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March 1848 and Imperial Decree of 28th July 1854. Recognized by Act No. VIII. of 1855, of the Legislative Council of India.* PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere, Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited).—AGENTS, C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 7, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed on Overdue Ac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 ditto
12 ditto 5 ditto

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 4 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¼d. per Rupee.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 10¾d. do.
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 10¾d. do.
On Paris do. ..... 1s. 10¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10¾d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £50 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 30th April 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £285,000.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—C. T. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA.—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore and Benares.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGES.

4 months' sight .. ..at 1s. 11 d. per Rupee.
3 do. .. ..at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 do. .. ..at 1s. 11½d. "
1 do. .. ..at 1s. 11¼d. "
On demand .. ..at 1s. 11d. "
On Scotland and Ireland .. ..at 1s. 11d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe .....at 1s. 10¾d. "

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*

The Bank draws on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row, [illegible] Manager. April 1867. Bombay, 30th

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland. Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe. Circular at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 mos' sight above par ..... 1s. 11 7/16d.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11⅝d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11d. "
On Ireland do. ..... "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europeans travelling at 1 day's sight ..... 1s. 10¾d. "

The Bank purchases Bills on London, Hongkong, and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of NewSouth Wales.

INTEREST.

Interest is allowed and will be credited half yearly on the 31st December, and 30th June, at the rate of two per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances during the half year below Rs. 10,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months.. .. .. 5 per cent.
6 do.. .. .. 4 "
3 do.. .. .. 3 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold or paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 1st May 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Rs. 92,59,400 (£925,940).
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 46,29,700 (£462,970).
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 2,20,000 (£ 22,000).

Head Office—Calcutta.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs Barandon, Schiller & Co.
SETH A. APCAR, Esq., of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
C. E. VEREPOULET, Esq., of Messrs. Voswell & Co.
MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
BABOO DOORGACHURN DUTT, of Messrs. Fraunkissen, Law & Co.
BABOO HEERALALL SEAL, Zemindar.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Lond Mortgage Bank of India.)
E. W. WETHERUPE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

Office in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable at those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives on Money, on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
6 " " 5 "
12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 23rd March 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—80, [illegible] CORNHILL.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID UP CAPITAL £2,000,000

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Calcutta, Kurrachee, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, [illegible] Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the Oriental Bank, London, at the following rates, viz:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11 7/16d. per Rupee.
5 do. .. .. at 1s. 11½d. "
2 do. .. .. at 1s. 11⅝d. "
1 do. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office) .. .. at 1s. 11¾d. "

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months preceding Rs. 1,000, when no interest has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
6 do. 4 "
12 do. 5 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances for Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge. Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

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FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for *Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion.*

And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their

ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP.

It forms most agreeable effervescing Draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

In hot seasons and hot climates the *regular* use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

IT IS PREPARED BY

DINNEFORD & Co.

CHEMISTS, &c.,

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Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on the bottle and red label over the cork.

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ROYAL EXCHANGE [illegible] CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

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THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 36, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius.

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This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1863	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,608	8	2
Do. 1864	406,403	18	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of	64,795	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents, DETARDED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

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	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,156	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	3	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents desirous of Assuring, and will be happy to afford every information in India. Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance. Forms of Proposals, &c., to be obtained on application to

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Bombay, 16th September 1865.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

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The Rates of John Elphick Leyland, Esq. those of other Premium will be found as moderate as and part[illegible] first class offices. For further information [illegible]culars apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Oriental Land [illegible] Secretary, Bengal, may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, and of the Agents at home or abroad.

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Agents at Bombay.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMP[illegible]
11th July 1866.

&c.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

[illegible]ollows:

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'S WINES as [illegible] & Co.
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING[illegible]DDUM

KEYD & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GA[illegible] received & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just [illegible]rep. dox a fresh supply of the following carefull[illegible]ected: 6 8 pts.
[illegible] 12 0 qts
CLARET ..... [illegible]ndon's Sillery—qua[illegible] 29
[illegible]erieure ..... "
[illegible]r Carte blanche 38
CHAMPA[illegible] 38
[illegible] 25
COGNAC[illegible]aux Champagne 35

[illegible]UMM'S CHAMPAGNE.
[illegible] have just received per "PEVERIL
[illegible] fresh supply of Messrs. G. H. MUMM
[illegible]LANCER" Champagne in Quarts and
[illegible] Pts. 38 per case respectively.
PASSMORE & Co.
Bombay, 4th April.

[illegible]OWN SHERRIES."—The Undersigned
[illegible]ents for Messrs. E. J. BRAND & Co., have
[illegible]PEVERIL OF THE PEAK" a small ven-
[illegible] well known WINES in 3 dozen cases at
received per [illegible] insure a ready sale.
signment of [illegible] PASSMORE & Co.
Rs. 25 per dozen to[illegible]day, 4th April.

Bruce Lane, Bombay.

[illegible]ned have for Sale at their
[illegible]MM'S CHAMPAGNE "CARTE
THE Undersig[illegible] case, Crown Sherry, E. J. BRAND
Godown's, MU[illegible]Rs. 25 per dozen, Chateau La Tour
& Co. in 3 dozen cases, JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
Gueyrand, Clares Rs. [illegible], 4th April.
case of 1 dozen.

Bruce Lane, Bombay.

[illegible]e Godowns of the under-
[illegible]ned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs.
[illegible]DERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—
CHAMPAGNE.....Quarts ic. Case of..... 1 doz. each.
Do. .....Pints do. ..... 3 "
MOSELLE .....Quarts do. ..... 1 "
Do. .....Pints do. ..... 3 "
HOCK.....(Hockheimer) Quarts do... 1 "
Do.....(Marcobrunner)